The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2861. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The President and Cabinet a Unit Against Disunion.

Important Declarations by Prominent Southern Men.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK OF THE MATTER

MANIFESTO EROM SENATOR DOUGLAS.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE OPINION OF A DISTINGUISHED SOUTHERN SENATOR—GEN. LANE AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

A distinguished Southern Senator, now in this city, not only denies the right of secession, but thinks that President BUCHANAN is at fault in not giving the refractory States to understand at once that the whole power of the Federal Government will be used to sustain and preserve the Union.

The speech of Mr. RHETT, in which he says that Gen. LANE had tendered the services of himself and sons to South Carolina in the event of secession difficulties, is being much commented on in political circles here. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

The President has completed writing his annual Message.

Judge WAYNE, of the Supreme Court, has, it is understood, written a letter to a friend in Washington saying, among other things, that four-fifths of the citizens of Savannah are opposed to secession.

According to an article in to-day's Richmond *Dispatch*, Virginia can at the present time arm efficiently about 25,000 men. She has at least sixty bronze and rifled field pieces and howitzers. A contract has been made for 3,000 shells and shrapnell, in addition to those purchased with the Parrott guns. Five hundred barrels of Dupont powder have been purchased, and stored in magazines built for the purpose. The model of a new Virginia musket is determined on. Other warlike preparations are also in progress.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BUSINESS MUCH DEPRESSED—CHARACTER OF THE LATEST ADVICES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—SENTIMENT OF MARYLAND, &C.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 19.

Business here continues terribly depressed. The merchants are doing scarcely anything. The banks are obliged to restrict operations, and are unable to accommodate their customers, except to a limited extent. Stocks are much depressed, large hypothecations being forced to sale at heavy reductions. Confidence is generally weakening, with a renewed conviction that South Carolina will certainly secede, with increasing probabilities that other States will join her.

The Southern movement begins to gain considerable sympathy here. I have significant information that the Palmetto flag and cockade will, before long, be encouraged and displayed by Baltimoreans, especially the defeated Breckinridgers.

The growing sentiment of Marylanders is to preserve the Union by adjusting difficulties within the Union until no other hope is left; then the remaining alternative is to unite with a consolidated South. All say that the North must repeal the odious Personal Liberty laws if she wants the Union preserved. Liberal compromises are required.

The value of property, rents and everything, is tending downward. Produce of all kinds has declined.

The latest advices from South Carolina say that every nominee thus far to the Convention openly avowed his anxiety for immediate secession, while the excitement on the subject increases, and full confidence prevails that Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama will join the Palmetto State.

Many laborers and mechanics in Baltimore are being discharged, and manufacturers are curtailing operations. There is no disposition to enter into new enterprises until light dawns through the present gloom. W.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Nov. 19.

It is rumored that the people of this city intend to present Capt. BERRY, of the steamship *Columbia*, with a gold-headed cane, for hoisting the Palmetto flag upon leaving for New-York to-day.

The report that Mr. BUCHANAN is going to make the attempt to coerce the South is generally regarded as a joke.

There is nothing of interest transpiring in Southern capitals to-day.

FROM GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 19.

Political matters are quiet to-day, with the exception of the enlisting of Minute Men, the erecting of liberty poles, and such matters.

It is reported that Stirling exchange was offered at Savannah to-day at par without purchasers.

FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Nov. 19.

Gov. MOORE will convene the Louisiana Legislature on the 10th of December.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET A UNIT AGAINST DISUNION!—A DAILY REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER AT WASHINGTON—THE DE GROOT CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

I learn from a reliable source that President BUCHANAN not only condemns the doctrine of secession, but that he stands by the Proclamation of Gen. JACKSON, issued in December, 1832, against the nullification experiment of JOHN C. CALHOUN. The President is giving especial attention to the principles laid down in this celebrated State paper, as well as to its history. He denies a statement which was put forth some years ago, and which may have been recently repeated, that the old hero repented and recanted the teachings of the Proclamation, and is able to show that he stood by them to the last. The emphatic declarations made by Mr. BUCHANAN on this subject leave no doubt that it will form a prominent topic in his forthcoming message, and that he will reiterate the sentiments and doctrines of the Proclamation without qualification.

What may be regarded as more surprising still, Mr. BUCHANAN declares that his Cabinet is a unit on this question of secession! Can he be ignorant that Mr. COBB has been a Secessionist for the last month or two? Or has that distinguished functionary *subsided*, since the failure of his attempt to frighten the Northern people into the support of BRECKINRIDGE? I incline to believe that the Secretary was only playing at the game of brag, when, some weeks ago, he threatened disunion and civil war, as the necessary results of LINCOLN'S election. Several circumstances go to sustain this inference. First, there is this declaration of the President, that his Cabinet is a unit, in opposing secession. Second, is the fact that the *Constitution* newspaper, which declared almost every day during the campaign, that the South would not and ought not to submit to the rule of a "Black Republican" President, immediately toned down, after the election was over, and denounced anybody and everybody as calumniators who should impute disunion sentiments to it. Third, there is the fact, heretofore given by me, that Mr. BUCHANAN assured a distinguished foreigner, who expressed apprehension for the fate of the Union, that his fears were groundless; that we Americans are in the habit of talking very extravagantly before an election, but that we know how to take it all back when the contest is over. This shows that he appreciated the game Mr. COBB was playing, but suffered it to go on, as he suffered his organ to rant in the same treasonable vein, up to the day of election. Fourthly, there is the stubborn fact that Mr. COBB still holds on to the Treasury keys, after the happening of the contingency which was to make him a traitor. I have too much respect for his sense of honor to believe that he would continue under the obligations of his official oath while actually plotting treason.

Every patriot will rejoice at the honorable position which the President has taken, in which, as I learn, he is warmly sustained by Mr. BLACK, and by the acquiescence, at least, of his entire Cabinet. His conduct, prior to the election, in permitting a Cabinet officer, his Washington organ, and his semi-official New-York organ, the *Herald*, to pander to the spirit of treason, was certainly very reprehensible. But he is all right now, in theory, at least; and if his actions during the remainder of his term shall correspond with his words, he may yet hope to carry with him to the shades of Wheatland a modicum of his country's respect.

But having seen the folly and wickedness of giving encouragement to the spirit of disunion, and having silenced COBB and the *Constitution*, why is the *Herald*, the most unscrupulous enemy of the Union in the whole country, permitted to keep up the howl? When the little dogs are driven to their kennels, why is the leader of the pack permitted to hunt down the Union? Is it possible that the editor of the *Herald* is not aware that the President is bitterly hostile to the disunion plotters, and that his Cabinet is in perfect unison with him? Has the Satanic organ fallen into contempt, and its editor been banished from Court? If otherwise, how does he dare persist in giving aid and comfort to the Disunionists?

An association of Republicans in this City has been formed with a view to the immediate issue of a daily newspaper. It is to be called the *National Republican*, and will be commenced on Monday, the 26th instant. LEWIS CLEPHANE is to be the publisher, and BUEL & BLANCHARD the printers. It will be edited for the present by several gentlemen of capacity, and I have no doubt that it will be worthy of the support of the Party. The proprietors expect a very considerable local support, both in subscriptions and advertisements. When the Republican President comes into office this paper will receive the Government advertising, valued at five to ten thousand dollars per annum. The law gives this advertising to the two city journals having the largest permanent circulation, and to a third to be selected by the President, as a matter of taste or favoritism on his part. Should the *National Republican* fail to "ring in," as the immortal beau HICKMAN would say, under the first head, it will hardly fail under the second, and in that event the *Constitution* will be turned out to graze, in order to give place to the young suckling. A number of years ago the Democracy made this ample provision to sustain its double and triple organs, of various hues, and now the Republicans will enter into their inheritance, without so much as saying "by your leave." But the bounty has been greatly reduced within a few years past. Prior to Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration the annual stipend to the city Press amounted to nearly or quite $20,000; but this subsidy was rigidly restricted to newspapers which supported Slavery. Dr. BAILEY'S *National Era*, though for ten years the most widely circulated journal in the city, could never get a shilling of this patronage. But those golden years of Pro-Slavery journalism at the seat of Government have passed away; and if kissing is to go by favor, in future, it will not go in that direction.

It is now confidently said that the De Groot claim will be paid. This is just as I predicted. The election is over, and this being probably the last grab at the treasury which the parties to it will ever have, they see no reason for further squeamishness. One hundred and nineteen thousand dollars will be taken from the pockets of the people and put into those of the lobby, upon pretenses which no lawyer would dare to offer to the consideration of an honest jury. I have so often gone over the facts in this case, that I deem it unnecessary and out of place to repeat them. But let not the perpetrators of the outrage hope to avoid exposure, if they escape severe punishment. The matter will be thoroughly investigated before a Committee of Congress, and the impudence of this fraud will be brought to light. OBSERVER.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SENTIMENT OF THE STATE—UNANIMOUS FEELING FOR SECESSION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

This city appears to be the very hot-bed of the Secessionists, and although the excitement is not so high as it was a week ago, there is plenty of it in all conscience. The State Agricultural Fair has brought throngs of people into town during the week from every portion of the State, and I have yet to meet the first man who is not infavor of immediate separate State action. Meetings have been held in most of the Districts this week to nominate candidates for the Convention, and so far as heard from the very first men in the State have been selected. Ex-Gov. ADAMS heads the ticket in this, the Richland District, and in the Anderson District Hon. Mr. ORR is on the ticket. Up to the present time Col. ORR has been a consistent opponent of secession, but in a speech he made last night, in front of the Congress House, he openly avowed himself *in favor of immediate separate State action*, and pledged himself to go as far as he who would go furthest in defending his native State from further wrongs on the part of the North.

That the people of South Carolina are in earnest in this matter there can be no shadow of a doubt, and that she will be joined or materially aided by the rest of the cotton-growing States is equally certain. They hoot at the idea of any interference from the present Administration at Washington, and openly proclaim that the first act of their Convention will be *to send a Commission to Washington* for the purpose of casting up accounts and making a final settlement with the United States. Although many in the North think this is all braggadocia, there are some who do not, for no later than Tuesday of this week Gov. GIST received a letter from a resident of your City, applying for the position of Consul at New-York.

The wise ones here have already settled in their own minds on the terms of secession. They say that as Sullivan's Island was ceded to the United States by the State for the purpose of building a fort to protect Charleston harbor, the Federal Government will have no further use for it when she ceases to collect duties at Charleston, and she can then transfer the island back to the State, the latter paying a fair price for buildings, &c. Other equally as nice arrangements are talked of by those who think that States and Empires can be handled and arranged with the same ease and facility as chessmen.

All the public speakers that I have heard here agree that now or never is the time for the State to act, and act she most assuredly will. The glorious fabric erected by the Revolutionary fathers will most probably be torn asunder, but there are wise men even here who have strong hopes that the severance will be of short duration. They earnestly hope that the Cotton-growing States will have the grievances of which they complain redressed—that all tangled questions will be settled to the satisfaction of both sections—and that our glorious Union will rise, Phœnix-like from the ashes of secession, with no star in the bright galaxy dimmed, and live for ages the admiration of all lovers of liberty, and the terror of despotism.

In all the public speeches made here during the week, and there have been many, I find very little vituperation against the North. As a general thing the speakers have been calm and dignified, but decided. Nothing harsh has been said of Mr. LINCOLN, the President elect. It is not so much against him that the people of South Carolina are arrayed but against the party who put him in the position. The people of South Carolina complain of the principles of the Republican Party, not against the leader who has been chosen to carry out those principles, and for this reason they are firm in their determination not to remain in the Union while Mr. LINCOLN rules its destinies. The leaders of the secession movement openly proclaim that they look upon the election of the Republican candidate to the Presidency as an avowed declaration of war upon the institutions of the South, and as such they are determined to resist it. Z.

ALABAMA.

UNANIMITY OF SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF SECESSION—WHAT HAS CAUSED IT—EXPECTATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860.

Two days ago there was in this city a body of men who were in favor of preserving the Union. Today the whole class are with the lost arts, or anything else utterly past and forgotten. The explanation is easy. A large class of men were confident that the Fusion ticket would carry one or two prominent States in the North. The result proved their hopes groundless, and we now have the reaction.

A Northerner, who is accustomed to canvass practical difficulties, and recognize the authority of business interest, will not perhaps be able to understand the motives which could influence thoughtful men—for all are not fire-eaters here—whose interests of property are all inwoven with those of the North, to advocate the cause of secession. In the first place, it is generally admitted that there will be a sacrifice of property at first. This many stand ready to meet, and many, who can see nothing worse than the present money panic, overlook. But the argument which silences every question is, "*Will you be a slave to the North?*" The enormous majorities of the Republican Party, in the late election; majorities which impress, with five-fold power, men accustomed to the meagre totals of a sparsely settled country, removes this argument from the ludicrous, especially when, to this great throng, which seems banded against them, is added the misconstrued doctrines of its most violent members. It is an appeal to their courage.

Still there are difficulties, and to silence any questions which may arise in over-cautious minds, it is decided that it is to be a *peaceful* secession; that the war, if it comes, is to be among the operatives of the North, (a favorite theory which is unquestioned,) while free-trade is to be opened with England and France. It is *nearly* decided that the Government will give bonds for the cotton, and provide for its sale in Europe. If necessary, it is hinted that LOUIS NAPOLEON will be invited to find a new ally on this side of the water. It is decided that Charleston shall be the New-York of the South, through which the commerce of the old world will flow. Iron will be without tariff, English goods cheap, the money market easy. Is it strange that the picture of a great Southern Republic, freed from the interventions and disturbances of Northern Abolitionists, and shipping its cotton peacefully to the old world, should grow on the imagination and flatter the vanity of every class?

The action of Alabama is yet quite questionable, the central or cotton portion will favor secession, the Northern or grain raising section, and the extreme South (both populous,) will probably oppose it. But the effect of a blind and contagious enthusiasm cannot be anticipated. The decision of THOS. WATTS, a prominent and very popular leader of the Bell party, will exert a strong influence for secession in the towns where he has spoken during the campaign.

You are aware that Gov. MOORE has at length decided that the Convention shall meet on the same day with that of South Carolina, the 8th of January. The delay is doubtless to give time to meditate plans of action, and for mutual State counsel. Still it is favorable. Mr. YANCEY, in his speech a few evenings since, hinted also that a Convention of *all* the Southern States would be held for purposes of counsel, though only the extreme States would withdraw.

Although the secession is to be peaceable, it is *reported* that Gov. MOORE has ordered the volunteer companies of Montgomery to proceed to Mt. Vernon and take possession of the arms at the State Arsenal and transfer them to the Capital. The State has, I believe, 40,000 stand of arms. The public mind is in the highest state of excitement, and the most absurd rumors are afloat, and gain credence. Only two days since the whole city was astir with the information that New-York City was in a state of civil war, that the TIMES and TRIBUNE buildings had been burned, and that the Custom-house was in the hands of "Union" men. The river has risen and the large boats are rapidly transferring the cotton to Mobile. Still the money market remains unimproved.

BRECK.

NEW-ENGLAND.

PUBLIC FEELING IN THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES—THE PANIC IN CONNECTICUT AND MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

I have just returned from Western Massachusetts and Central Connecticut. To know the prevailing feeling of the business communities of each section may be acceptable to some of your readers.

Berkshire County is largely engaged in manufactures, among which those of iron, paper, and woolen goods, are most prominent. My acquaintance lies mainly among the paper manufacturers, who are feeling the present prostration of business severely. The impossibility of negotiating notes has compelled several important concerns to suspend,—among whom I may mention PLATNER & SMITH and MAY & ROGERS, both of Lee. Work has been discontinued at several other mills, but the South Lee Company, an old and wealthy corporation, are said to be preparing for a resumption of labor.

The Republican cause has lost no ground; even the discharged operatives declare their full adhesion to the principles of the Republican Party, and say that when the issue comes to this, that they must sacrifice their liberty of suffrage to business interests, they will let business interests slide. It must be remembered that nobody starves in Berkshire County. These rude misshapen hills, and barren valleys, for the most part overspread with rocks, and cooled by gray mists, nourish a brave, abstinent, and enduring people. Charity is abundant, and the benevolence of the many wealthy residents of the county is ample and perennial. When it comes to starving Freedom out of the North, Berkshire will divide the honor of being her final stronghold, with our own St. Lawrence.

On the line of the Western Railroad we passed, perhaps, two dozen factories. Most of them are still running. People getting in and out of the cars exchanged short remarks upon the times, in most of which a very cheerful feeling prevailed, by no means Anti-Republican.

Hartford, the centre of large banking and mercantile interests, is very quiet. The banks are strong, and the influence of eleven millions of capital peacefully at rest and unalarmed, is most conservative and gratifying amid times like the present. There are a great many jobbing firms at Hartford, doing large business at home and the West—the sales of some houses amounting to a million and a half each, per annum. None of these firms have failed, or are likely to; and their paper readily sells at 12@15 per cent. at home; while such of it as is known at the discount houses in New-York commands nearly as quick currency as our best mercantile names.

A wealthy manufacturer residing a few miles east of Hartford, with whom I conversed an hour or two, gave good accounts of the stability of the business interests of the State, none of which are likely to suffer much, excepting the carriage manufacturing interest at New-Haven, which is largely dependent upon Southern collections.

Nearly two millions of dollars have left Hartford and its vicinity during the past fortnight for the purpose of investment in cash stock at the New-York Stock Exchange. This fact I have from one of the most intelligent bankers at Hartford, who has remitted down $50,000 for the account of one individual.

Thus much in the mercantile way. As for the rest, the traveler in these regions will find good ale at Barrington, fine scenery and PHELAN'S tables at Pittsfield, at Springfield unrivaled dinners, although the cookery is too rich; at Hartford, "Bartholemew's Eve" at the Athenæum, and many of nature's Eves much more

"——ripe and real
Than all the nonsense of their stone ideal,"

promenading the ample causeway of Main-street, the widest city thoroughfare on the Continent, and would have been as beautiful as it is spacious had not the City Council uprooted the old elms in order to give a perfect level to the flagging! FRONT-STREET.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

SCHEMES FOR A NEW COMPROMISE—MUTUAL GROUNDS OF COMPLAINT—PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS—SOUTHERN OUTRAGES, &C.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your recent article upon the subject of paying for runaway slaves interested me much; but unless the foreign Slave-trade is stopped, they will soon become so cheap in the "Cotton States" that I fear the Slave-breeding States would lay some underground a better market! Nevertheless, as "election is over," we ought to think of the future, and of future remedies for existing evils, if remedies there are. But what of the crazy suggestions of another "Compromise" between the North and the South? We once had a Missouri Compromise; and when the South had got their part of the bargain, and they thought they could rob us of Kansas, they repudiated their own Compromise instantly. Now they know this is true; and that we have far greater reason to complain of them than they of us,—and do they think us fools? What surety can they give that they will not break the next Compromise, the moment they think it will be for their advantage? They must remember to "think on the things of others" as well as their own. There are many very ugly facts for each party to look full in the face if they will hope to understand each other—to any purpose but to their own injury.

The South begins to talk about *exacting* of the North a repeal of a few State laws called "Personal Liberty laws"—else they will all go out of the Union! Do they not know that Congress has no power to make any State repeal a law of its own? And do they suppose that any such *threats* will effect their repeal, or induce a single State to repeal a single law? If they do, they have the folly to *forget* that Northern men are made of flesh, blood and *bone*, as well as themselves. What Southern State will repeal any law under any such threat from the North? Will the South, for any consideration, merely *desist* from the almost daily breach of the Constitution, and of every law, human and divine, in their treatment of innocent Northern men, residing or traveling among them? Only think of it: as between themselves, they will not let a slave testify in a Court of Justice. They will not hear his story *under oath*, even where he has no interest or motive to be false; and yet, without oath, they will torture him under the lash until he is compelled to tell some kind of a story—a thousand times more likely to be false than true—of some Northerner, against whom they can find no other evidence; and then he is a doomed man. If he escapes being hung, he may well thank God for the rest of his life!

Now we know that such things are charged, by Southern papers and Southern Congressmen, upon "a few bad men, mobs, &c." And we will not dispute with them about the correctness of this. We do believe that there are thousands and thousands among the slaveholders who are too good and true to do such things; but such men permit such outrageous breaches of all law to be committed; and yet there are many among them—some at any rate—who try to prevent them—nobly and bravely, perhaps,—to the hazard of their own lives; and little do they know the effect of their conduct upon the hearts of Republicans; we say nothing of Abolitionists. On account of such men, and many like them, the great mass of Republicans cannot feel it in their hearts to do the South the least unjust injury, by any law or course of conduct whatever. We listen, therefore, to the excuses of the South for breaches of the law on their part; and they, if they wish to be heard, must listen to us. If they desire justice to be done them they must be ready to do justice themselves—to the extent of hearing us at any rate. And if they ask why a few of the Northern States have enacted "Personal Liberty laws," we answer that those foolish laws were passed in anger at the outrageous and aggressive conduct of the South, and at the vile features of the Fugitive Slave Law. Are they surprised at this language? Not a bit, if they are disposed to think justly and have a particle of common sense; and if there are any so verdant among them as innocently to ask why the Fugitive Slave Law is odious to the free North, we can tell them plainly in a single paragraph.

Their ancestors knew the human heart too well, and were too wise and too good to expect, much less to ask, Northern men, unfamiliar with Slavery, and prejudiced against it, to become "negro catchers" for the South. Their ancestors, therefore, were perfectly content with the constitutional provision that fugitive slaves should be "given up"—that is, that no Northern man, knowingly, should keep a runaway slave in his house, or otherwise, so as to prevent his master taking him; and if on *habeas corpus* a slave so taken should be brought before any Judge to test the legality of his seizure, and proof of his being a slave was produced, the Judge was bound by the Constitution to "give him up," by remanding him to the custody of his master; and so the law—a "higher law" than that of Congress—stood when Abolitionism was stirred up at the North, principally by the conduct of the South. Then *a Fugitive Slave law became necessary*, right and proper—because some Abolitionists would not obey that "higher law" of the Constitution, as there were no *penalties* affixed to compel them. Then, if the Fugitive law had only affixed severe penalties for the breaches of the Constitutional law, thousands and thousands at the North would have been delighted to enforce it against the Abolitionists whenever there was occasion; but the South did not see this, or their politicians and demagogues did not care for it. They insisted upon a law, (and by the help of "Northern doughfaces," imposed it upon us,) making us all, as far as possible, "nigger-catchers" for the South; and not only that, but offering a bribe of ten dollars to every Commissioner or Judge who would turn a black over to his claimant, and allowing him only five dollars if, after trial, he is convinced that he is *not* a slave, and under his oath feels constrained to let him go! Now this is the whole meaning and intent of the law, or it means nothing; and any other application of it is absolute nonsense, every man must know. And we ask, what law could Congress possibly pass more degrading and insulting to the whole North? As might have been expected, these two odious features of the Fugitive law produced at the North a wide-spread, deep and abiding indignation. It was expected by thousands that, in pursuance of Southern threats Southern men would come here, and if we refused to assist them in catching their slaves, we should be sent to State Prison under that law; and the natural consequence was that a majority of some State Legislatures, in their anger, passed very foolish "Personal Liberty Bills." They are very foolish, because they were unnecessary, and clearly unconstitutional and *void* when they *conflict* with a United States law that *is itself constitutional*. Those laws were not our remedy. "Two wrongs *never* make a right;" and with those who believed the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional *in its objectionable* and hateful features, had only to appeal to the United States Courts when a proper case under the law should arise; and the *same remedy* is applicable to those State laws objectionable to the South. Congress can never force those States to repeal those laws, any more than it can force South Carolina to repeal one of her laws. And why has not the validity of these laws, and of the vile features of the Fugitive Slave Law, been thus tested before this? Simply because the *test was not worth its trouble*; for both, or all of these laws, *in their odious and improper* parts, became a dead letter.

In its necessary and proper sections, the "Fugitive Law" is in all its force. More slaves than ever are caught and returned under its provisions; but if "slave-catchers" *demand the assistance* of Northern men, thousands may flatly refuse them; and yet they have no difficulty in getting help enough, for there are thousands here who *have no objection* to the sport of chasing down negroes, who are not popular with us. Still, there are thousands here who are *not* Abolitionists, but who would feel worse than disgraced forever by engaging in such business. The writer would never do it, let the penal consequences be what they would. Do Southern men ask why? The answer is, not only because of the above feeling, but because the slave, in escaping, does just what I would do myself; just what his *master* would do if *he* was in the same place; and if, in my attempting to arrest him, he should run me through the heart, I could not blame him a particle. For these reasons, the objectionable sections of the Fugitive law are dead to all intents and purposes; they were of no use; they were worse than useless to the South; there were an insult, and, for a while, a bugbear to the North, and so offensive as to excite retaliation by State laws equally wrong and ineffective—laws *only injurious to the Republican cause*, while the offensive parts of the Fugitive law helped forward their cause surprisingly. This is known to every Northern man who knows anything about it; and if the South desires to know *how* the Republican Party has been created and helped forward to a political triumph by the Southern politicians, they can be easily told, if they cannot see it themselves. EQUITAS.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

THE PROPOSAL TO REMUNERATE SLAVEHOLDER FOR THE LOSS OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whilst some of your Southern cotemporaries mention but to ridicule your proposal for remuneration by the General Government to the owners of fugitive slaves for the full value of such slaves who escape from service, there seem to me many and insuperable objections to your plan,—a few of which, with your permission, I will mention. In the first place, the principle of making the Government *insurers* is wrong; or, perhaps I should say, it is not possible that such a principle should be recognized by our Government; and chiefly, among other reasons, owing to its liability to abuse. Hence, in our Post-office regulations, whilst our Government acts the part of common carriers, it does not undertake to *insure* the prompt and safe delivery of letters, however valuable may be the remittances they cover, because there would be no end to the claims for loss by miscarriage and delay of time; besides which, it would be impossible to anticipate the innumerable cases of successful fraud which would be carried out by those who would not blush to commit perjury, and whose detection would be almost an impossibility.

The remedy you propose is liable to the same objection. We should have no end to the claims for remuneration sustained by loss of fugitive slaves, many of which would be right and reasonable; but it is very evident there would not be wanting those who would claim remuneration for losses never sustained, while of those who actually did escape, a great many (we cannot say how many) would be paid for by the Government at two, three, and even four times their actual value. Again, as the law now is, it is for the interest of the slave-owner to prevent the escape of his slaves; your proposition, allow me to say, offers a premium on their escape. As the law now is, it is only by trouble and at an expense that the fugitive is returned. But under such a law as you propose it would be for the interest of the owner of any fractious or troublesome slave to allow such a one to escape, knowing that then he would be remunerated for the fugitive at a better price than he could hope to sell him for. Supposing the slaves to be acquainted with such a law—and they are much more conversant with our laws than has been supposed—what greater inducement could possibly be held out to them to escape than this. "Go North to Canada—the Government will pay your price to your owner—no one will trouble you after you ever get in the Free States," this law would say to them—and to Canada they *would* go. Again, if Government should indemnify the planter for the slaves that escape from his service, why should it not indemnify me for the loss of any of my property? On the same principle, while navigating the water under the jurisdiction of the United States, I should be indemnified for loss which increased care and vigilance on the part of the officials might have prevented—and the principle may be extended to State, county and town. But this principle has never been recognized by the United States or our own State Government. Occasionally damages are allowed—but they are the exception, not the rule. The truth is, this proposal makes the Government and people of the United States a grand *Mutual Insurance Company*, and this is just what they are not. They are united for mutual protection,—not mutual insurance,—and hence is it the duty of Government to enact and enforce all necessary and proper laws which this principle of protection and mutual interest demands. As to the Fugitive Slave Law, you say it is repugnant to the tastes and feelings of a great many; permit me to say that interference with the prompt and efficient execution of our laws should be, and is, repugnant to the tastes and feelings of every good citizen. The act creating the Fugitive Slave Law has provided suitable officers for its enforcement. While these officers are not interfered with in the discharge of their duty our citizens may safely and properly indulge in any antipathies; but if censuring a sister Southern State for nullification, we of the North are to practice the same heinous crime,* what shall become of our love of the Union and that Constitution which has prescribed the limit of all law? Let us enforce our Fugitive Slave Law as it is, or, rather, *not interfere with its enforcement by the proper authorities*, and our Southern friends will have less cause of complaint, and we of the North, whilst allowed our natural antipathies and feelings, will better maintain our character for consistency, and demonstrate beyond cavil that we are Union-loving, law-abiding citizens.

Very respectfully, yours, M. H. B.

*The law recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature provides a heavy fine and imprisonment for any one who shall in any manner aid in securing a fugitive slave, and furthermore incapacitates such person from the privileges of voting or holding any office of honor or emolument within the State *forever*.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above head you have proposed a plan for relieving the North from returning the fugitive slave, and at the same time conciliate the South by giving an equivalent to the master. The proposition seems fair that a *quid pro quo* should be given for property withheld which is justly due the party claiming it.

Every Southern State and some of the Northern States are willing, however, to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, and would regard the appropriation by Congress of one million or more of dollars as an unjust tax on them, as they would pay for the freedom of negroes whom they do not care to see free.

As individual Northern States have passed laws which have, to all intents and purposes, set at defiance the Fugitive Slave Law, would it not go far towards conciliating the Southern feeling at the present time, if these Northern States would now each pass laws making the State pay the value of each negro to his master, who may be claimed and proven to be a runaway slave and living in the State. If such a course should *now* be taken it would show the South that the North is willing, at least, to pay for its philanthropy in freeing the negro, and that they do not desire the Southern planter to suffer for the loss of his property in the slave. UNION.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a warm Republican, and constant reader of the TIMES, I take great interest in the establishment of a fair basis of settlement between the North and the South. Your idea of the purchase of fugitive slaves meets the exigency, and I suggest the following as practical hints in the possible carrying into statute of this compromise. Two millions of dollars should be raised by the Free States each year and paid to the General Government in trust, to settle the authenticated demands of the Slave States for run-away negroes. A slaveholder losing a negro should prove his loss before a Federal officer in his own State. This officer should certify the fact to the Governor of the State, who, once a year, might forward to Washington a list of these claims, with the proper proofs. The two millions might be raised by direct taxation according to the population of each State. New-York would cheerfully bear her large share. Should this amount not be needed, it would be easy and pleasant to reduce the tax. States that have passed personal liberty bills ought to pay extra or repeal those laws. I think few Republicans would object to a bargain so eminently fair. S.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 14th inst. you suggest a plan to avoid the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. That plan may work very well, but I think it would be attended with difficulties—though, perhaps, not with more than any other that could be divined. If I was to suggest any alteration in the present law, it would be to give the fugitive the trial by jury. (Of course any juryman that believed the law to be unconstitutional would be excluded from the jury.) If the jury decided the fugitive to be the property of the claimant, and he was rescued, make the State in which he was rescued liable for the value of him, in the State where owned. But what will do more to insure the enforcement of the law as it is, will be for the South to stop lynching Northern men, and stop imprisoning black sailors from the North. If a Northern man violates their laws, punish him, but do it by law. UNION.

CAUSES OF SOUTHERN DISTURBANCE.

WHAT ARE THE GROUNDS OF COMPLAINT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We cannot understand why the majority of the sovereign people of the North are not so much aggrieved as the South, so far at least as their *honor* is concerned.

It is an insult to the sovereign people of the United States in general (whether North or South) that nine States of the Union should have violated the Constitution and set at defiance the will of the sovereign people, as expressed by the Fugitive Slave law. For is not the National Government supreme over the States?

What is the preamble of the Constitution?

"We, *the people of* the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, *insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence*, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

"By the terms of the compact (we now quote 'Duer's Outlines of the Constitution) the States, as members of the Union, are no longer regarded in their sovereign and corporate capacities, *as they surrendered such portions of their sovereignties as were requisite for the purposes of National Government.*"

"From the nature of the case the National and State Governments *cannot* be coequal. The Constitution, *in the name of the whole people*, accordingly *declares its own supremacy and that of the laws made in pursuance thereto*, and of treaties made under the authority of the United States *over the Constitutions and Laws of the several States*, and an *attempt* by *any State* to abrogate or annul an act of the National Legislature *is a direct usurpation of the powers of the General Government, an infringement on the rights of all the other States, and a plain violation of the paramount obligation of its members, to support and obey the Constitution of the United States.*

From this declaration of the supremacy of the Constitution, Laws and Treaties of the United States arises the *duty of Courts of Justice* to declare void any part of any State Constitution or law which is *repugnant to the Supreme law of the land, and no State has authority*, either by an act of ordinary legislation, or by a fundamental law, to declare void *a law of the United States, or suspend its operation within the territorial jurisdiction of the State.*"

Now what have nine States of the Union done but violate the Constitution in denying, as they have done, the authority of the National Government as expressed in the Fugitive Slave law? And we the sovereign people at the North are just as much aggrieved by such violation as the South, for are we not as much bound by the Constitution as the South?

But what has the election of Mr. LINCOLN to do with this grievance? Why should it so aggravate our Southern brethren? Throughout all Mr. LINCOLN'S conduct and speeches there breathes, on the contrary, the spirit of Union, peace and harmony. Thus far he appears only as a strong, firm, conservative, Union-loving man, and the South, instead of being apprehensive for their rights, ought on the contrary to be reassured by his election. That election was a regular one and made according to the Constitution, which we are all bound to obey.

No, Sir, it is the present Administration which is at fault. It is too weak to enforce the rightful supremacy of the National Government, and our only hope for redress lies in the future Administration of the President elect.

Let us, then, the sovereign people, whether North or South, be patient a little longer. Let us wait and see how our future President will act. We ourselves feel assured that he will do everything that is right according to the Constitution.

Let our Southern brethren in particular, remember that our glorious Constitution has for over half a century "accomplished most effectually and happily the great ends for which it was ordained," and let us all hope that the next Administration will see all these vexing questions which have arisen completely settled forever. Better to live together in peace and harmony, with mutual concessions on either side, than to be at variance with one another.

"United we stand, divided we fall;" and may that day never come when we shall see our glorious motto, "*E Pluribus Unum*," turned into "*Tot hostes.*"

Then join in hand, brave Americans all,
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.

Yours, respectfully,
A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

CAN ANY STATE SECEDE FROM THE UNION?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PORTCHESTER, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

In reading your article, headed "The Right of Secession," in to-day's issue, I notice the following language: "What is secession? It is a withdrawal from the Union—a termination of the *partnership* with the other States." "Secession involves the refusal to obey *any* law of the Federal Congress." These propositions would seem to imply an admission that the States of this Union were held together by an agreement in the nature of a compact or *partnership* between the several States; and, if so, then upon general principles, any State feeling aggrieved, may rightfully withdraw from the compact or partnership. Now, it seems to me that the use of the term "partnership" as applied by you to the bond of our Union, is a perversion. And while it is conceded that no one of the States has any right to secede, yet the maintainance of this position must rest upon some other idea than that of a general *partnership* or *compact* between the States. For if it be granted that this partnership does really exist as forming the Union, then the *right* to secede necessarily follows. Now, Sir, I have been taught to believe that the Constitution of the United States was not a compact, or league or partnership between the several States, but that it was a supreme law established, ordained and ratified by the PEOPLE of the several States. It is true that the States as such, are independent sovereignties, but they were made so by the terms of the Constitution itself. The powers delegated to the Federal Government, were not delegated by the States, but by the people acting in their capacity as legislators. The whole question was elaborately discussed as long ago as the year 1833 by DANIEL WEBSTER, in one of his ablest speeches in the United States Senate in reply to Mr. CALHOUN. In the course of his argument Mr. WEBSTER used the following language: "No State is at liberty to *secede*, on the ground that she and other States have done nothing but *accede*. She must show that she has a right to reverse what has been ordained, to unsettle and overthrow what has been established, to reject what the people have adopted, and to break up what they have ratified." (See WEBSTER'S Works, Vol. 3, p. 455.) In other words, it was maintained that the people of such State had not only acceded to the Constitution, but they had also ordained, established and adopted it as their form of government. This view of the case precludes the idea that the Constitution and Union of the States was the result of a compact, or league, or partnership, but conveys very clearly the more correct idea that our Government is founded upon the consent and will of the people, as distinguished from the States, and that the act of secession by any one or more of the States is treasonable in the persons of those who by any overt act attempt to carry it into execution.

AR

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Fire at the Credit Mobilier—Consternation Among the Bulls—Advance in the Price of Tobacco—The New Austrian Constitution—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860,

Since the day when the cry ran through the French camp before Moscow that the Kremlin was on fire, no such fright has been experienced as that which seized on the good people of Paris the other night when they were told that the *Crédit Mobilier* was on fire. For you must know that if there be a man, woman or child in Paris who has not tried his or her hand at a fortune in that institution, there is certainly not one who does not expect to; so that, either from an agreeable or disagreeable souvenir, or from a dazzling anticipation, there was not one individual in all the city who could remain unmoved at the intelligence that the monster concern was burning down.

At the fire there was a curious exhibition of human depravity—as exemplified in the race of stock brokers. You know that the Paris engines are mere two-penny squirts, and that the antiquated system of falling into lines for the passing of buckets is still in vogue. Well, will it be believed that while the "bulls" doffed their coats and fell into line with a will, the "bears" refused to assist, and actually rubbed their hands in glee at the prospect of a thundering fall! While the "bulls" cried "Buckets! buckets! A hundred Lyons for a bucket!" the "bears" shouted, "Me fall into line! Rather die first. I am a seller. Let the *Crédit Mobilier* perish rather than see its stock rise!" We have heard it said that M. MIRES and M. DE ROTHSCHILD were among the spectators, on the side of the rejoicing, but this is evidently a libel.

In the peristyle of the *Crédit Mobilier* there stands a statue of Hebe, the goddess who in her day was charged with the function of filling with nectar the goblets of the gods. This interesting piece of mythological marble, which was always pouring her treasures out, was considered typical of the stockholders, for, like her, they were constantly pouring and never gathering up. They called her *la déesse des versemens*. To the delight of M. PEREIRE and the grief of the *habitués*, Hebe is still standing, goblet in hand, pouring more than ever.

The charming young San Francisco lady now in this city, who has an absorbing admiration for Fire Departments in general, excusable, she maintains, in view of the superb institution of her native city, saw passing her balcony during the fire in the Place Vendome a nondescript "machine," pushed and drawn by four men rigged out in a neat uniform, and which put all her knowledge of mechanics at fault. On application to her maid she learned to her utter disgust that it was a fire engine, and away she flew, dragging her fat maid after her, curious to see the operations of such a "machine." Arrived on the ground full of the recollection of the wild, yelling, screaming, pushing scenes at an American fire, what was her astonishment at seeing a performance quite funereal in all its aspects! A large circle of solemn policemen without any special effort, or without speaking a word, maintained at an extraordinary distance the crowd. Silent lines of men passed buckets to the firemen in the house; the "machine" had disappeared no doubt into one of the upper rooms, so as to approximate its feeble strength to the seat of the fire, which was not an extraordinary feat in view of its dimensions. But a thin column of smoke ascended from the burning building; there was no excitement, no yelling of fire captains through rifled speaking trumpets; the order and decorum was altogether French and military. Within the line held by the police there was a tumulus of broken plaster, four feet diameter at the base, which had been carried from the burning building, and this precious deposit was surrounded and carefully guarded by four policemen. It was afterwards found to contain two Napoleons, one of which was tarnished and seriously damaged, while the other remained bright. San Francisco voted a French fire a humbug and retired in disgust.

The fire is attributed to various causes, but the "Bears" say that the *Crédit Mobilier* had pushed its stock with such heat lately at the Bourse that it finished by a spontaneous combustion. Others surmised that it had pushed too far its "gas." At any rate, if the *Mobilier* was somewhat damaged the *Crédit* still stands.

Consternation reigns in the camp of the smokers, the tobacco venders are hurling anathemas both long and loud: the Government has augmented the price of tobacco. The morning the decree appeared in the *Moniteur* half the people of France had a fit of sneezing! Tobacco in France belongs exclusively to the Government, because it is an article of luxury alone, and ranks in no way among the necessities of the people. Government, therefore, fixes upon the article its own price, and manages, while not taxing the consumers too strongly for their daily luxury, to reap a profit of 180,000,000 annually for the Treasury of the State. The increased tax will increase this revenue annually about 30,000,000. It was in 1560, just three centuries ago, that the American weed was introduced into France. At first it was only taxed, then it became a Government monopoly, and finally, during the revolution of '89, became free again, notwithstanding the obstinate opposition of MIRABEAU.

But the first Emperor did not smoke; he had not, in fact, the time. Once, however, we are informed, he tried it. The Persian Ambassador at Paris had made him a present of a magnificent Oriental pipe. By diplomatic deference, perhaps also by curiosity, he thought he would do his handsome present honor. The furnace was lighted, and the hero of Austerlitz commenced to aspire with all his force the fumes of the poisonous nicotine. He soon grew deadly sick, and in his rage kicked the abominable instrument across the room. "That's an invention," he exclaimed, "worthy of the sleepy and lazy Orient! How is it that France, a country of ardor and activity, can conceive a taste for such a horrible machine of enervation and indolence! I'll see to it."

Some time afterwards, in 1810, NAPOLEON decreed the reestablishment of the Government monopoly; he did not, however, by this measure, pretend to control the taste of the nation; he wished to avail himself of this taste for the benefit of the treasury. The act was thus that of a financier, and not of a philanthropist. Ever since the decree of 1810, the Government of France has held this monopoly in its own hands, and since that epoch the revenue gained to the State has been 2,500,000,000 francs! What a sum of money burned to ashes or evaporated in smoke!

The diplomatists of our section of the continent are amusing themselves over what they call the new Austrian Constitution. Just as a sailor in a storm promises sanctified candles to all the saints of his acquaintance, so the absolutist Governments deal out a little liberty to their people when the storm groans and the lightning flashes through the air. While the telegraph—of which the ends are held in the bureau of the Austrian Foreign Office—tells us that the lanterns of joy are suspended from the borders of all the windows in the empire, other people, without the fear of the police of FRANCIS JOSEPH before their eyes, tell us exactly the contrary. The telegraph says that the Hungarians are mad with joy at their new-found liberties, the Poles of Cracow are in ecstacies, the Venetians even are converted to their chains and FRANCIS JOSEPH. If the inhabitants of Pesth were obliged to be forced out of the streets by the cavalry, it was only because it was feared they would make a demonstration so noisy as to frighten the modesty of the Government. The people of Vienna, whose immense love for the paternal Government of FRANCIS JOSEPH is traditional and invulnerable, cry out against the new measure of the Government as too liberal! The nation will not be able to support so much liberty all at once! They blame M. DE RECHBERG for allowing his kind heart to lead him too far. The Hungarians declare themselves incapable of ever acquitting the debt they owe their paternal Government. They are now ready to shed their blood, to die even, as a feeble recognition of the services rendered them. They would not find it too much if the Government should ask them to help in restoring the little Dukes to their Italian thrones. Finding themselves incapable of supporting so much gratitude, they have protested. Thus the Absolutist Government of FRENCIS JOSEPH writes the history of current events. It has shown itself an adept in the school in which the young King of Naples lately proved himself so skilled.

Another source of amusement among the diplomatic people is the pertinacity of Russia in holding to the revision of the treaty of Paris, of 1856. To every proposition made to the Government of Russia, there is but one reply: "We are willing, but let us commence by revising the treaty of Paris." When France lately proposed a Congress on Italian affairs, Russia replied, "Very well, but we must commence by revising the treaty of Paris." When FRANCIS JOSEPH lately proposed at Warsaw a combination against France and Piedmont, Russia replied, "But we must first revise the treaty of Paris." We may suppose that when a diplomatist says to Russia in the purest of intention, "What beautiful weather we are having," Russia replies, "Superb; so beautiful a sun provokes one to think of the revision of the treaty of Paris." Or, "Don't you find the weather abominable?" "Yes, it is insupportable. It would be a good opportunity to pass the time in revising the treaty of Paris." Or, "Are you fond of Tallow?" "Very; less, however, than of a revision of the treaty of Paris." This treaty, which binds Russia hand and foot in the region of the Black Sea, is her *incubus*. Let us wait a few years till her great lines of railway are finished, and see if she don't break these liens, in spite of all Europe, with or without a revision of the treaty.

Paris is supposed to inclose within its walls today the new Roman Prince or Baron DE LAMORICIERE, late General-in-Chief of the Pontifical forces. He arrived three days ago at Angers, where his family resides for the Summer, but was to come to town to-day. It is not yet officially announced in the *Journal of Rome* which of the foregoing titles are to be the reward of the renegade Frenchman's services; but it is certain that, notwithstanding his inglorious failure, the Pope holds the General in high regard, and is disposed to repay him amply for his devotion to his person. Since the scourging letter of the Duke DE GRAMONT to Cardinal ANTONELLI, the Prince DE LAMORICIERE and M. DE MERODE have sunk together in the estimation of most Frenchmen to a position very much below that of contempt. For while duplicity and extreme measures would naturally fall within ANTONELLI'S *rôle* as the defender of the Pope against France, such a *rôle* did not in any way belong to two Frenchmen, however devoted to his Holiness or however inimical to the Bonaparte dynasty.

The Legitimists and ultra Catholics have at last found a name for GARIBALDI—their great bugbear—around which they rally with singular unanimity. The call him *Chemise Rouge I.*—Red Shirt the First!

We are anxiously awaiting the visit of a regiment of English volunteers, who are coming to Paris to show off their fine proportions and their *bizarre* uniform to the astonished French. There are two chances to one that the affair will terminate in a big laugh on the part of the Parisians.

The American sporting men in Paris are just now much occupied with some trotting matches at the Bois de Bologne, between American and English and French trotters. The first trot was between the Burnham mare of New-York, now in the possession of the Duke de Terra Nova, of Paris, and an English-bred animal, belonging to the Marquis de Talon. The bet was one thousand dollars, the distance about three miles. The Duke led out something like *a quarter of a mile!* The American mare then accepted another race with a Norman mare, belonging to a Frenchman named BLAIZEL. We have not heard the result. At the former race Messrs. BRISTED and VAN ZANDT, of New-York, acted as judges. M. MOCQUARD, Secretary of the Emperor, (who owns several fast trotting American horses, as well as an American buggy, with which he drives in every day to the Tuileries,) was present, and took great interest in the contest.

The American Legation in this city has been removed from the Rue de la Pepinière to No. 3 Rue de Marignan, a new street on the Champs Elysées, commencing on the site of the old Jardin d'Hiver, and so called after the battle of Marignan, fought last year in Italy. Mr. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, first Secretary of Legation, has gone home on private business, and has been succeeded, *pro tempore*, by Mr. CLARKE, of Maine, second Secretary, whose place, in turn, is filled by Mr. BOYD FAULKNER, son of the Minister.

The well-known banking, commission and transportation house of LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., at No. 8 Place de la Bourse, has lately changed hands, and has also removed into other rooms, but in the same building. Mr. L'HERBETTE, who has been principal clerk and manager in the house ever since its establishment under the name of LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co., now becomes one of the partners and principal directors. The new designation of the firm is L'HERBETTE, KANE & Co.

MALAKOFF.

Personal.

—One of Brooklyn's most settled families has, within the past ten months, passed through a fiery and trying ordeal, the parallel of which is rarely found off the stage. The eldest daughter, a sweet girl of eighteen, educated highly, trained religiously, and accomplished most creditably, met at Newport with a middle-aged gentleman of pleasing exterior, modest demeanor, and with apparently well-filled pockets. After a few weeks' acquaintance they became engaged, the old folks were pleased, the young lady was entranced—but one point of difference existed which marred their most round and perfect happiness—he professed a most decided preference for the faith of the Episcopalians, while she was a Quaker of the strictest sort. They were married—they traveled. Hardly had they reached the European shore when the husband developed a most singular and unpromised degree of moroseness, and at times of severity. For some time it was borne in silent submission, but at last it became intolerable, and having escaped from her abuser, the wife took passage in the *Adriatic*, and arrived at her father's home on Monday, unexpected, unheralded and unhappy. Her story, as gathered from her own lips, is most heart-rending. She tells of privations, of beatings and degradations that make the blood of the hearer boil with indignation. Steps will be taken at once for the procurement of a divorce, and the victim who has, within one year, been a maiden free, a wedded wife and a happy mother, will resume her position at home with those best friends of life—a loving father and a tender mother.

—THOMAS J. CONANT, D. D., who is the standing translator for the American Bible Union, has made considerable progress in his labor of the translation of the Scriptures. The books of Job and Matthew are completed. Proverbs is nearly through the press, and Mark will be taken in hand at once. The enterprise exhibited by this Society is worthy of great credit. In addition to the vast amount of work performed by it here, there is an equally interesting and valuable labor progressing in Germany. The Union has in its employ several of the best Oriental scholars in Germany, who are continually editing and publishing old and curious MSS. which have been lying idle in the libraries abroad, and which have not been used by any of the old country's publishing houses.

—In January last a fine military-appearing person hired a room in Appleton Building, and advertised for sale a large and really fine collection of old masters and other pictures. His name was not disclosed, save in confidence to his agent, but he became a decided favorite with the artists who hived in that building, and with others of the uptown clique. Having disposed of all his pictures, he departed one fine day with a large amount of cash and the esteem of a large circle of wondering friends, who, in spite of all their endeavors, were unable to find out his name. And it was not until a few weeks since that it became known that his name is DE ROHAN, a Captain in the army under GARIBALDI,—of whom he is a devoted friend, a constant companion, and at the time above referred to, an agent for the sale of his pictures.

—Miss GOVE is painting for one of our merchant princes a "make-up," which typifies an interesting incident in the progress of public charity in this City, and is not disconnected from the merchant's own history. A charity boy of exceeding beauty is reciting his lesson to his teacher—a young girl of eight—and the artist has succeeded in transferring to canvas the intelligent beauty of the boy and the sweet patience of the girl, preserving for all time the record of a fact, which was the starting-point of one of New-York's most enterprising and successful houses.

—Desirable houses are scarce in Brooklyn. As an illustration of the eager watchfulness of some people, we print the following fact. A certain Democratic candidate was elected to represent a portion of that "City of Churches" in the Nation's Congress. He cannot take his seat until next March; and yet has received, up to date, twenty-three applications from parties desiring to lease from him his house and furniture. He seriously thinks of advertising that his house is *not* to let.

On the last upward trip of the *Golden Age*, on the Pacific, an emigrant woman, named MARY BIETUR, presented her husband with three pledges of undiminished affection, each of which was a boy, and the united weight of whom was twenty-four pounds. The good lady's name is defiantly tantalizing, but we doubt if any American woman will attempt an acceptance of the challenge.

—We regret to learn that the health of Mrs. FREMONT has not been improved at her mountain home, and that she has been obliged to remove to a residence near San Francisco, where the air is less keen, and the comforts of civilization are more get-at-able.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Presidential Preferences of the Mormons—The Judge and the Legislature—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

The Mormon element of the Utah population, as a general thing, seem to hold themselves as much aloof from the various political creeds and parties as they do from the various religious sects and parties. True, in talking with "this people," one hears some advocating Slavery and others deprecating it; and some of a Republican turn, while the majority, who go in for politics at all, lean to the Democratic side. But a good portion of the people appear to have no taste for political matters, spending their lives in raising corn and children and "serving the Lord." However the wise ones may differ in political thought, in political action they are apt to run considerably in unison.

The action of Mormons in Utah is, of course, of no effect in Presidential elections, but the action of the Mormons in the States may be. Still, I suppose the Utah folks, many of them, have their predilections, well or ill founded, on Presidential questions.

Of all the names put forth for the forthcoming occupancy of the White House, that of SAM HOUSTON carried the palm in this region. In the Mormon War times the hero of San Jacinto was not particularly down on the Mormons. Besides, his antipathy to cliques and parties, and his notions of the best Indian policy, meet with a response here. The *Mountaineer*, one of whose early editors was a Texan Ranger, for a time hung out SAM'S colors.

Perhaps the next choice would be BRECKINRIDGE. He appears nearly equal, in Mormon estimation, to the noble Texan.

BELL, or Gen. SCOTT, or any man of a conservative turn, and not inclined to "persecute the Saints," would do very well.

About the "Little Giant" there are some doubts, and some shaking of heads. The Popular Sovereignty doctrine is very good, and suitable for Utah; but then he might make some exceptions in her case. Besides, he once talked very glibly about "cutting out the loathsome ulcer, and with some he is, consequently, at a sad discount, while others think that perhaps his "ifs" saved his bacon. Altogether, he seems to be considered as hardly sound on the goose.

Taking all things into consideration, I expect a Democratic President would be preferred. But then, a Democratic President sent an army to fight the "hosts of Israel," and of course that weighs something heavy in the scale, and may induce the thought that if a Republican President did no better, he could scarcely do any worse than did the "Old Public Functionary."

Against LINCOLN, personally, there seems no detractive word; but of LINCOLN'S image, as seen through a Republican Governor, Secretary, Judges, Attorney, Marshal, Military Commander, and other officers, there appears to be considerable apprehensions and forebodings. For if the Democrats sent the army here, did not the Republicans talk about "twin relics," and pass the Anti-Polygamy bill.

Judges KINNEY and CROSBY have asked the Governor to convene an extra session of the Legislature, as will be seen by the following:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T. Thursday, Oct. 18.

To His Excellency Alfred Cumming, Governor of Utah Territory:

SIR: The undersigned Judges of the Supreme Court for said Territory would respectfully represent to your Excellency, that our predecessors in office have heretofore, we learn, upon their own motion, fixed the time and places for holding Courts for the trial of Territorial cases in their respective districts: that we believe the power so exercised is at least very questionable, and that it is a matter of great doubt, whether any Courts for Territorial business can be held until the Legislature shall meet and appoint the time and places for holding such Courts.

"We deem the public interests demand that the Legislature should be convened prior to the time provided by law, in order that it may create districts for the Judges, assign them to their respective districts, and provide for holding courts in the counties within said districts. Until such legislation is had, we as Judges are comparatively powerless. We would, therefore, respectfully request your Excellency to convene an Extra Session of the Territorial Legislature at the earliest possible day, that such action may be taken as the public interests demand. Very respectfully,

J. F. KINNEY, Chief Justice.
HENRY R. CROSBY, Associate Justice.

This request of the Judges brought out the Governor in the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, 20th October, 1860.

To the Members Elect of the Legislature for the Territory of Utah:

A formal communication has been addressed to me by their Honors Judges KINNEY and CROSBY, of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, in which they represent that their predecessors in office exercised, as they believe, a questionable power, in fixing the time and places for holding Courts for the trial of Territorial cases in their respective districts; and they also allege that it is a matter of doubt whether any Courts for Territorial business can be held until the Legislature shall meet and appoint the times and places for holding such Courts, create Districts for the Judges, assign them to their respective Districts, and provide for holding courts in the counties within said Districts.

And whereas, the Legislature can be rightfully convened at an earlier day than that fixed by law, and may, when convened, repeal the law requiring it to meet on the second Monday (10th) of December, and resolve the extra session into an annual one, which I do hereby recommend;

Therefore, know ye, that I ALFRED CUMMING, Governor of the Territory of Utah, by virtue of the authority and power vested in me as such, do hereby issue this my proclamation, requiring the members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature for the Territory of Utah, to convene at the Social Hall, in Great Salt Lake City, on Monday, the 12th day of November, A. D., 1860, at 12 o'clock M., of said day, for the purpose of attending to their legislative duties, and enacting such laws as may be for the best interests of said Territory.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Territory, at my office, at Great Salt Lake City, Oct. 20, 1860. A. CUMMING.

L. S.

By the Governor,
FRANCIS H. WOOTTON,
Secretary.

This deference of the present Judges to the Utah Legislature pleases the Mormons highly, and they do not fail to draw comparisons anything but favorable to the late Judiciary in Utah. The editor of the *Deseret News* heads his comments on the above, "No More Illegal Courts."

California papers tell us that Judge CRADLEBAUGH does not feel disposed to make room for Judge FLENIKEN. This may originate a small judicial difficulty at Carson. But the Utah Legislature can help the Judges and the Government out of any such difficulty, during Mr. BUCHANAN'S time, by appointing one of the Judges here to preside over Carson District. Then, such appointee could go to Carson when he was ready, and by and by another king might arise in the land, and the policy be changed.

Ex-Marshal P. K. DOTSON has formally applied to Judge CROSBY to put his hand upon the Probate Court, of this county, and prevent its selling him (Dotson) out for damages done to the plains of the Deseret Currency Association. The Judge has been sitting in Chambers, deliberating upon the matter, and finally tells DOTSON he shall have relief, provided he applies in the proper form.

The Indians have recently been running off mules from the mail station on Bear River, and a herdsman was missing, supposed to have been killed.

ORSON PRATT, now on a mission to the States, of course, resigned his seat in the Legislature, and on the 5th November another is to be elected in his stead. WILFORD WOODRUFF, also an apostle, is spoken of as the candidate.

We are to have another High-school in this city. KARL G. MAESER, "Professor of Natural Sciences, from the Budig Institute, Dresden," announces his intention of teaching "all the branches of a sound and practical education," including gymnastics. Verily, the world does move.

Another installment of snow on the mountains reminds us that the seasons are moving too, and bids us prepare for another five months, or more, deprivation of a view of mother Earth. The builders are busy in hurrying up new dwellings on hand, ere they are caught by the inclemencies of this inclement climate, though many people are thinking it is about time we had another "open Winter," when we could plough on till Christmas, and recommence in February. Such Winters are few and far between in this latitude, and are very apt to be followed by a cold and biting Spring.

On Sunday, we had some tall preaching in the Bowery. BRIGHAM was terribly down on his enemies. His righteous soul seemed vexed considerably over those unrighteous fellows who rudely ran across his path and made war on the Latter-day Kingdom. They thought meanly of him and his ways, but he considered it impossible for them to think half so meanly of him as he did of them.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Amalgamation North and South—Interesting Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

Jos. C. G. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of the Census:

SIR: In the Compendium of the Census for 1850, page 82, is found the following: "*Whilst nearly half of the colored in the non-slaveholding States are mulatto, only about one-ninth in the slaveholding States are mulatto, excluding New-Jersey.*" Whether the above was written by Mr. J. D. B. DE BOW, Superintendent of that Census, to convey the impression that there was more amalgamation in the North than in the South, is difficult to determine; but from the known fanatical political opinions of this self-styled champion of the South, and from this erroneous statement in an official report, we would be justified in saying that it was intended as a direct fraud upon the people of the North. It is lamentable that not only are all the Departments of Government under Southern control and made to subserve Slavery interests, to the detriment of freedom, but the Census Marshals, and even the Census Bureau itself, are devoted to the propagation of errors and false impressions derogatory to and disgracing the people of the Free States. From the figures given, but more especially from this statement, has arisen the general opinion that the Free States are more addicted to amalgamation than the Slave States. Let us examine this charge.

In the North, by the Census of 1850, there were in round numbers 13,330,000 whites and 196,000 colored; and if half the colored were mixed we would have 98,000 mulattoes. By separating the colors for the two sections in the table on black and mulatto population given in this census, I found only 56,000 mulattoes in the Free States. This is but a little over one-quarter in place of "*nearly one-half*" as stated by Mr. DE BOW, and is thus an 80 per cent. lie against the North. With 56,000 mulattoes in the North we have 234 whites to *one* mulatto. In the South there were in round numbers 6,222,000 whites and 3,442,000 colored, of which 350,000 were mulattoes *according to the returns*. This will give nearly 18 whites to one mulatto. And thus by the tables of the census, while in the Free States only *one* white in 234 on an average has mixed with the black, in the Slave States one white in 18 has mixed with the black. It will, therefore, be seen that even from the defective returns of the last census, the impression which Mr. DE BOW'S statement was calculated to make was founded in manifest error, and in the next report it is hoped that you will correct, not only this, but numerous others that may be pointed out in that work.

If, however, we make the estimate according to what are unquestionable facts, and take from the mulattoes of the North one-half as having emigrated from the South, or being the legitimate increase by marriage among the colored emigrants, we would have only one mulatto to 468 whites, descendants of Northern white and colored parents. And if we assume, what is equally an undoubted truth, that not more than two-thirds of the slave mulattoes were returned in this census, by their masters, through pride and political and sectional considerations—and add the one-half of those in the North as properly belonging to the South—we would then have in 1850, one mulatto to ten whites in the South. Or in the Free States, while one white in 468 has mixed with the black, on an average, in the Slave States one white in ten of the whole population has mixed with the black.

The following is perhaps a fair estimate for the census of 1860, and doubtless this number would be returned but for the overpowering necessity of the political times.

Number given in the census of 1850	405,751
Estimated number of slave mulattoes not returned	194,249
Total in 1850	600,000
Increase of 600,000 at 35 per cent. for 10 years	210,000
Mulattoes from whites mixing with mulattoes in 10 years	60,000
Mulattoes from whites mixing with blacks in 10 years	140,000
Mulattoes from blacks mixing with mulattoes in 10 years	40,000
Octoroons incorporated with whites up to 1860	100,000
Emigrant mulattoes to Mexico, Hayti, Canada, &c., &c	50,000
Total in 1860	1,300,000

Or one million three hundred thousand mulattoes in the United States in 1860. This will make about one-fourth of the total colored as being mulattoes or mixed bloods; which estimate I think will be admitted by every person who has traveled extensively in all parts of the Union, and has taken notice of the number of the mixed. In the District of Columbia, and in nearly all the cities and towns North or South, about one-half appear to be mulattoes. Of the above number only about 75,000 are in the Free States, and not more than 40,000 of these are descended from Northern white and colored parents, the remaining 1,310,000 being in, or belonging properly to the South, as they are descendants from Southern white and colored parents and their increase. The estimated number of whites at this time in the North is 18,000,000, and if they have 40,000 mulattoes as properly belonging to the North, it gives 450 whites to one mulatto. In the South the estimated number is 8,000,000 whites, and if they have 1,310,000 mulattoes as properly belong to the South, it gives about six whites to one mulatto. And thus in the Free States, while only one white in 450 has mixed with the black; in the Slave States, one white in six has mixed with the black. If we now reduce the total white population of each section to voters, we will have one mulatto to 75 voters in the Free States, and *one mulatto to every voter* for the Slave States, on an average. When it is again asked, which section has the greater amount of negro equality and amalgamation, the answer is ready and simple:—the South has seventy-five times more than the North.

The most unjust consideration in connection with the erroneous statements quoted from the compendium of the census, is the fact, that Mr. DE BOW published as the leading article in his *Review* of July last an article on amalgamation, which appears to be mainly based on this erroneous statement, and in which it is endeavored to prove that freedom has a tendency to rapidly amalgamate the blacks, whereas in slave countries this heinous sin is comparatively infrequent. That one who occupied a position under Government, and in this high official position to make erroneous statements carrying with them the weight and influence of official documents—that this person should then use these errors as the foundation of an argument derogatory to, and disgracing the people of the greater portion of that country which paid him for his services—such conduct would appear to be beneath the dignity of every honest and honorable man, and should be reprobated by an entire community.

Without attempting to reply to the article in the *Review*, which refutes itself on every page, still I should like to call Mr. DE BOW'S attention to the following historical fact and self-evident proposition, viz: That no two or more races, however dissimilar in color, have ever yet inhabited any country on the globe, associated in domestic relation and living together in the same family, without becoming completely mixed in a longer or shorter time. And therefore that the two races South will unite in a few centuries and form one race of dark quadroons, is as inevitable as fate, as sure as the fall of rain, as certain as the growth of plants, as irresistible as gravity, as unavoidable as the *irrepressible passions* of men and women. However, the Union is to be dissolved if this contaminating system be not extended.

The extension of Slavery increases amalgamation—its restriction and concentration decreases it. Permit Slavery and the colored race to remain as at present associated with such large masses of whites, and in time to be extended into all the Territories, with amalgamation to go on increasing more and more rapidly each succeeding generation, and in a few centuries the white race South will be destroyed. On the contrary, if Slavery be excluded from the Great West, the natural migrations now in progress to the Southwest will be stimulated into great activity, and in a century Slavery will be removed to the extreme South and Texas, ultimately to extend into what is now Mexico, out of the way of the great mass of the whites of our Union. Therefore, the only way to preserve our race in comparative purity, is to exclude Slavery from the Western Territories. Nevertheless, the Union is to be dissolved if this institution be not extended.

Popular Sovereignty (which is another name for popular amalgamation) is believed by many to be the true mode of settling the Slavery question. I have often thought that the celebrated "stump speech" ought to have read as follows:

"It being the *true* intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery and *amalgamation* into any Territory or State, nor to exclude them therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their *own* Slavery, and to amalgamate in their *own way*, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

This would be literally true, and would deceive no one. For if Slavery went into the Territories, amalgamation would go with it; and if Slavery was kept out there would be no amalgamation. In a word Slavery and amalgamation are twins and always go together. But then the Union is to be dissolved if Slavery and amalgamation shall be excluded from the Territories.

In conclusion I would inquire who is the author of the erroneous statement quoted at the head of this communication, and be pleased to inform me if the number of mulattoes, with their nativity, has been taken in the present census.

Very respectfully, S. J. FLINT.

REPLY OF MR. KENNEDY.

CENSUS-OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1860.

S. J. FLINT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have read with much interest your elaborate communication of yesterday relating to the mulatto population of the United States, and the inferences drawn by Mr. DE BOW and published in an official document.

In reply to the interrogatories proposed, you are informed that I did not make, and never would, under any circumstances, have made the statement whereunto you refer, be the facts what they might; for it has at all times been foreign to my disposition, as well as incompatible with my sense of propriety, holding a position wherefrom all sectional views should be discarded and all obnoxious discriminations excluded, to place on record in a public document deductions or opinions tending to the moral or social prejudice of any section of our common country. I have deemed it my duty to present the truths of the Census so fairly and impartially as to command confidence, in whatever running commentary appeared necessary for an explanation of the tabular statements.

In reply to your inquiry with regard to the correction of Mr. DE BOW'S errors or misrepresentations, I would state that while as an individual, it formerly cost me many a trial to refrain from exposing them, as a public officer I have no doubt of my duty to abstain altogether from incorporating mere opinions in an official publication designed for the registration of facts; and while it is well known to Mr. DE BOW that I have directly accused him of intentional misrepresentation, I cannot permit myself, even in self-defence, to imitate a pernicious precedent, and arrogantly pervert a public document from the uses contemplated by the law. Time has not only exposed many of the misrepresentations alluded to, but has recorded a general verdict, which neither pedantry can evade nor pretension ignore; and if it has been the misfortune of Government to have an official pervert the truth, and make a permanent public record of his own charlatanry and vanity, I do not consider it my duty to correct the errors arising from a mind so distorted by prejudice and so prone to misrepresentation as to render its possessor incapable of presenting the truth in its simple integrity, or to satisfy the community on a point whereon there is but little if any difference of opinion.

In answer to your further inquiry, I would inform you that by the Eighth Census the mulattos have been enumerated with their place of nativity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN G. KENNEDY.

THE INDIANA BANK FRAUD.

The Fraud on the Boon County Bank, Indiana—Statement of the Engraver.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in the TIMES this morning, (Nov. 16,) states that "about nine months ago $50,000 of notes of the Boon County Bank were sent, with the plates from which they were printed, to the Auditor of State at Indianapolis, accompanied by an affidavit, made by the engraver, to the effect that $50,000 had been printed and no more," and in another place it says: "The statements which have thus far been made appear to implicate the Auditor." It will appear by the following statement that the affidavit alluded to was the first forgery effected in the fraud, and that the facts do not warrant any implication on the part of the Auditor:

THE ENGRAVER'S STATEMENT.

I received a written order, Nov. 14, 1859, from F. T. MESSEROLE per J. T. SWEET, agent, to engrave steel plates of the denominations 1, 1, 2, 3, and 5, 5, 10, 20, Boon County Bank, Lebanon, Ind., and also received orders in writing from the same parties, together with A. W. SPOONER, President, and J. MCLANE, Cashier of the Bank, to print 7,000 impressions of the first plate named and 6,000 impressions of the other.

The whole number, 13,000 impressions in all, were sealed up in packages of 500 each, and directed to J. W. DODD, Auditor of the State, Indianapolis, Ind., and placed in a box on which was marked the same inscription. In this same box was placed my affidavit, (in a sealed envelope, I think) directed as above, to the effect that I had engraved the plates and sent them by express to the Auditor, and that I had printed 7,000 impressions of the small denominations, and 6,000 impressions of the others. This box I delivered to the order of the Cashier and President of the Bank above-named, the President himself being present at the time.

The plates were sealed up and placed in a box by themselves. On the wrapper of one was marked "1, 1, 2, 3, Boone County Bank, Ind., 7,000 impressions printed W. L. O." On the other, "5, 5, 10, 20, Boone County Bank, Ind., 6,000 impressions, printed W. L. O." This box was sent by Adams' Express, Dec. 31, 1859, to the Auditor of State, Indiana.

I also wrote by mail the same day to the Auditor, saying that I had sent the bills by the hand, or at the order of A. W. SPOONER, President, and J. MCLANE, Cashier, and that I had sent the plates by express.

I at first declined to send the bills by any other way than by express, but on consulting several friends, I was finally induced to do so, not dreaming that so many individuals could combine in any fraud. I only feared that the Auditor might censure me for sending in this way, if it proved unusual or objectionable to him. But, inasmuch as I heard nothing from my letter sent by mail, nor from the box of plates sent by express, nor from the bills sent by the officers of the Bank, I supposed that my sending the bills in the way I did was all right and proper. And, when, after the lapse of about eight months, I heard through the newspapers that the Bank was going into operation—that stock securities were deposited, and that the same parties were still President and Cashier of the Bank, I thought that the precedent was established, if indeed it never had been established before, that engravers may transact business with the Indiana Bank Department as I had done.

HOW THE FRAUD WAS EFFECTED.

The fraud appears clearly to have been effected in this way: The box of bills was broken open and 5,000 impressions, or thereabout, abstracted.

My affidavit was either forged or altered so as to conform to the number of impressions actually forwarded.

The auditor informs me that my letter did not state the number printed, and that the inscription on the plates now in his possession which reads, "7,000 impressions printed" on one plate, and "6,000 impressions printed" on the other plate, was obscured by the twine tied around each plate.

This was unfortunate, for, had these inscriptions been noticed, the forgery of my affidavit would have been detected at once through the discrepancy in the statements as to the number printed.

I wrote the inscriptions on the plates myself, but my foreman sealed them up and wound a piece of twine around each and sealed the ends, so that the plates could not be seen without cutting the twine. Again, it was an accident that the plates were sent to the auditor at all; as I first sent them to the Artisans' Bank in this City, to deposit them to the order of the Auditor, but the Bank declined receiving them, not giving me a certificate of deposit.

I will say, on information from the Auditor, that he is hopeful, that his action has been so prompt, that the authors of the fraud, many as they are, will hardly realize enough to make it pay, even should they escape the punishment they merit.

I will say, further, on my own behalf, that if this experience teaches me anything, it is never to trust the President and Cashier of any Bank again.

W. L. ORMSBY.

The Harbor-Masters.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Harbor-Masters, like many other officers, are appointed by the joint action of the Governor and Senate, and cannot be removed or suspended without the concurrence of both, except after conviction for misdemeanor; so that there is in general no provision for removal or suspension when the Senate is not in session. This was, doubtless, an oversight, and Gov. MORGAN, in his last annual message, called the attention of the Legislature to it, and recommended the passage of a law to remedy the evil, but none was passed. As soon as the Governor learned that two of the Harbor-Masters had been indicted, he wrote to of the law and urging a speedy trial. The case of one of them was called for the first time on Thursday, and the accused was not present. We presume, though we do not know, that the absence was accidental, and that Mr. MASTEN will be tried in a few days.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FOR TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 35, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The Non-enumerated Calendar will be continued.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1021, 1509, 1525, 1527, 1531, 1535, 1537, 1547, 1553, 1541, 1453, 1429, 745, 987, 333, 1197, 801, 1555, 1561, 1563. *Part II.*—Nos. 1678, 1954, 1956, 1713, 1608, 1008, 1780, 570, 1002, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1872.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 703, 937, 336½, 715, 1045, 385, 7, 1065, 1067, 1071, 1073, 57, 55. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2236, 2062, 2345, 2347, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2074, 1866, 2035, 2135, 2329, *Part II.*—Nos. 2077, 1629, 1870, 112, 1944, 2105, 2109, 2212, 2289, 2292, 2293, 2369, 2370, 266, 1501.

CRIM. CON.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 19.

Before Judge SHIPMAN.

Orville H. Brown vs. *Charles M. Davison.*—This is an action to recover damages for alleged seduction of plaintiff's wife. Mr. Brown, the plaintiff, was represented by Hon. Truman Smith and John W. Letts, and the defendant's counsel were James W. Gerard and Henry L. Clinton. The case was opened by Mr. Smith, in substance as follows: He said, the pla

she was very much attached to him previous to the marriage; had every reason to believe that he had secured her affections; it was a marriage of mutual affection on both sides; after that he continued to live with his brother Henry, in Tremont-street; the restaurant his brother kept was at No. 6 Lindell-street; after about three months she went to live with his brother, Charles H. Brown; witness paid her board there; in the Fall of 1857 he went to Burlington, Iowa, leaving his wife at his brother's, Charles H. Brown; he furnished his wife with board and clothing, and all she required from the time of the marriage until witness left Boston to go to Burlington; he went West at the instigation of his wife, to endeavor to better his prospects; they never had any trouble; never had a word of reproach on either side; did not leave his wife any money when he went away; the reason was, she said she would not require any; said she could take care of herself until she heard from witness; he made provision for her board with her brother until she heard from him; he reached Burlington in September, and opened a restaurant, his wife and himself corresponding with each other for the first two months; his business was successful, and he realized about $50 a month from his business; during the first two months he wrote her four letters; this letter (produced by counsel) is one he received from Mrs. Brown while he was in Burlington; he had lost all the letters he received from her except this one; in reply to his letters she said she could not come on and join him; that she was the cause of his selling out and returning to Boston; he got letters from Mr. Maloney; he said witness would never live with his wife again, and he might as well give it up; this Maloney was the husband of Sarah Valpe, his wife's eldest sister; he wrote witness an answer to a letter he had written to his wife, inquiring what Maloney meant by the first letter he wrote to him on his return; he went to Maloney's house to see his wife; had an interview with her; asked her to live with him again, and she declined, saying she did not think it best for them to go to keeping house then; she thought they had better live separate for five or three years.

The witness was asked whether or not Mr. Elliot was the first person who suggested the idea of bringing the present action, to which Mr. Smith objected, and the Court adjourned—the Judge saying he would decide upon the admission in the morning.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

SLAVE-TRADE— DOUBLE OFFENCES— CONSOLIDATING ACTIONT.

The United States vs. *The Bark Kate, her cargo, &c.*—The bark and her cargo were seized on July 6, 1860, under an allegation of a violation of the laws against the Slave-trade. She was bonded and released from custody in that action on Aug. 30, and the cargo which was on board her when she was seized, and which had been discharged, was reladen on board. On Oct. 1, another libel was filed against her, charging her with a like offence, substantially in the words of the former libel, and on this libel she was again seized with substantially the same cargo on board as when she was seized at first. The claimant now applied to have the vessel and cargo discharged from this second arrest, or that the bonds given on her former arrest be rescinded, or renewed by the same obligors and substituted for the vessel on the second arrest.

Held by the Court—That it is not shown that this second action or arrest is irregular or void at law, or that the offence charged in the libel was committed, if at all, before the institution of the first action, or could be legally tried under the first libel.

That the claimant might, on motion, have an order consolidating the two actions, unless good cause be shown for maintaining the two actions separately. This motion was therefore denied, but without costs, and the claimant thereupon moved for an order consolidating the two actions, as suggested by the Court.

But the Court held that the claimant had not shown sufficient facts to entitle him to the order of consolidation moved for; that if the offence charged in the second libel was committed after the 6th of July, 1860, it could not be punished under the first libel, and the second might be necessary to vindicate the law; that though the first offence might be prosecuted under the second libel, the claimant failed to show that there might not be proof to support both actions and to authorise and supply punishments for each offence; that the discharge of the vessel from arrest on being bonded in the first suit was not such a substitution of the bond for the vessel as would operate as any exemption to her in case she was a second time guilty of the offence; that as to the suggestion that great abuses may be practiced in the name of the United States by the reiteration of actions in this way, it is sufficient to remark that officers of Government incur the hazard of paying full damages to parties aggrieved by unfounded and vexatious proceedings, as the Courts will never sanction such proceedings and screen participators in them by giving certificates of probable cause, and this protection which is provided equally for all against unfounded and vexatious suits, is generally found amply sufficient to prevent or punish their institution.

The motion to consolidate the two suits was accordingly also denied.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

EXCEPTIONS—RATE OF DAMAGE WHERE A VESSEL IS SUNK.

Simon Banks vs. *The Steamboat Metropolis.*—This case came up on exceptions to the report of a Commissioner. The action was to recover the damages occasioned by a collision, in which the libelant's schooner was sunk in the middle of the Sound. The Court decreed in favor of the libelant. The sloop was not raised by the libelant, but was got up by salvors and sold for their salvage services. The expenses of repairing her substantially as she was before the collision, it was proved, would be about $1,200. The Commissioner awarded the full value of the vessel, which he fixed at about $3,000, and this was the main ground of exception. Exception was also taken to the allowance made by him for certain small items beside.

Held by the Court—That the principle on which the report was founded is correct. The libelant was entitled to recover the value of the vessel, equipments and freight. She at the time was a total loss, and the libelant was necessarily deprived of all possession of her and was entitled to be reimbursed accordingly. He had, in the sense of some of the cases, no *quasi* continuing occupancy of her which put him to the necessity of getting the vessel repaired or making efforts to reclaim her and replace her in use.

That on the evidence $3,000 was beyond the fair market value of the sloop. She was bought for that price eleven months before—had been running during that time and had not been repaired.

That the cabin furniture and compasses for which the Commissioner allowed damages, were purchased with the vessel and made up part of her valuation on the testimony, and the libelant did not prove clearly that the small boat, for which he was also allowed, was not also embraced in the purchase of the vessel. These items must, therefore, be disallowed, and $100 deducted from the estimated value of the vessel for wear and tear, and the report confirmed for the residue. Decree accordingly.

For libelant, Mr. Owen. For claimant, Mr. Lord.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

JUDGE GOULD'S CHARGE IN THE SUNDAY THEATRE CASE—THE JURY OUT ALL DAY WITHOUT AGREEING.

Judge GOULD opened this Court, yesterday morning, with a charge to the Jury in the case of Gustave Lindenmuller, indicted for exhibiting theatrical performances on Sunday, and tried on Saturday.

The jury had heard the law discussed, but they were not to pass upon the questions thus discussed. Courts must administer the law as they find it. Anything short of this would be revolutionary. The jury must receive the law from the Court, and decide for themselves only the question of fact. Should the Jury go beyond the province assigned them by the law, they would prevent the proper adjudication of any legal question by the rightful authority. For if the jury were to decide the law, and thereupon acquit a prisoner, the people cannot appeal from a verdict found. The only question for the jury now to decide is whether the defendant did give a dramatic representation on Sunday. The particular class of drama, whether comedy or tragedy, need not be shown. It was well understood what, in common parlance, the term "drama" means. If the prisoner were proved to have exhibited a dramatic performance in this general sense, he must be convicted. The Constitution of the "Shaker Association" which had been produced in evidence, declared the design for which the Society was founded, to be, among other things, the representation of scenes from actual life, by "single persons speaking, and several persons speaking together." This was a tolerably good definition of the drama. If there was any reasonable doubt of the proof, the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal on the strength of it.

Counsel for the defence objected to the charge, on various points previously raised, and the jury retired at noon. Up to a late hour last night, when our reports were made up, they had been unable to agree. The rumor leaked out in the evening that they stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

The next case was that of John Eagan, indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of August Levermann on the 19th of March last.

He had previously pleaded not guilty, but now withdrew his plea, and changed it to guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. As the defence was not ready in any of the other causes on the Calendar, there were no further trials. The Court will sit this morning at ten o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—William Dunnigan, Francis Hoffman, Daniel Finley.

For Felonious Assault—William Mulligan.

For Misdemeanor—In taking illegal fees: Wm. Marsten, John S. Anable, William Van Ness.

Court of General Sessions.

STABBING CASES—A WOMAN THE DREADFUL CAUSE—RAPE ATTEMPTED.

The first business in this Court before Judge ROSSELL yesterday was the arraignment of Kenny McCormaie, indicted for rape upon Mary Connors. The circumstances, as they appear by the record of the preliminary examination, were that the prisoner was accompanying the complaining witness home from a ball at Jones Wood. On the way from the Wood to the Fourth-avenue cars, he seized her about the neck violently, threw her down, attempted to close her mouth with his hand, and was only prevented from violating her person by the arrival of a policeman who heard her cries. Prisoner is an Irishman, 20 years of age, and a gas-fitter by trade. He pleaded guilty to assault and battery with intent to commit rape, and was remanded for sentence.

William Rigby, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar. He pleaded guilty to a simple assault and battery, and at the request of the complainant, was discharged under suspended judgment.

Rosanna Murphy, indicted for a grand larceny, was next brought out. She had been previously tried, and the jury had failed to agree. She now pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was sentenced six months to the Penitentiary.

Charles Smith, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar. James Houschell, the first witness, testified, that the prisoner on the 25th of October last, took the watch from the witness' pocket in South-street when he was standing still, looking at a show; there was a crowd about; the prisoner then ran away and the witness after him. He overtook and caused the prisoner's arrest; and shortly after a man brought witness his watch, saying he had picked it up where the prisoner had thrown it away. The chain was not taken with the watch. It was a silver watch, worth $18. The ring of the watch was broken when it was taken away.

There were no further witnesses, and the case was submitted without argument, under the charge of the Court.

The original charge had been for larceny of a chain and watch, but it had been shown that only the watch was taken, of the value of $18. If, therefore, the jury believed the witness, they must convict the prisoner of petty larceny. If there was a reasonable doubt they must acquit. The jury, without retiring, rendered at once a verdict of guilty of petty larceny from the person. The prisoner was a barber, and worked in Brooklyn, and said he had never been arrested before. He was remanded for sentence.

The next case called was that of James Taylor, indicted for an assault with intent to kill.

Edmund Pinder, the first witness, stated that in the latter part of last September, at about eight o'clock in the evening, near the corner of Franklin and West streets, where he was standing, he asked the prisoner, who stood near by, why he had been talking about him; prisoner denied having talked about the witness, and brought his arm around the witness, stabbing him above the hip; at first witness did not know that he was stabbed, but wondered why he was made so lame; prisoner was in liquor at the time; the wound was half an inch wide, and five or six inches deep, as if made by a dirk; witness was rendered ill by it two or three weeks; the prisoner had a friend in his company, and the witness followed for the purpose of overtaking and demanding an explanation of him; witness did not discover that he was cut until after he had been with his friends to a porter-house and taken a drink, and then gone home; witness is bar-tender in a porter-house at the corner of Jay and West streets.

Martin D. B. Duval, the next witness, testified that he accompanied the last witness to the Doctor's, when he was stabbed; he described the nature of the wound, the same as the last witness.

Edwin R. Benedict next testified that he saw the occurrence a short distance off; he saw Pinder accost Taylor, but as it was rather dark, he saw no blow struck by either; a few minutes after he had a conversation with the prisoner; Taylor asked witness if he had come with Pinder to whip him; witness replied that he had nothing to do with Pinder's quarrels; witness had known the prisoner thirteen years; he had always been a peaceable, inoffensive man.

Dr. Aaron Dalrymple next testified to the nature of Pinder's wound. It was from half to three-quarters of an inch in length, and five inches deep; it was in the hip, and passed down in the same direction with the muscles; it was about an inch deep in the direction of the bone.

Willis F. Bishop next testified, that he was with the prisoner on the night of the occurrence; they were walking up the street, when the prisoner was attacked from behind and knocked down, and somebody said, "Give it to him again, Bill, or Jim, or somebody else;" witness then interfered, and said, "Don't strike that man again;" there were no further blows struck; witness could not identify the assailant; he had been drinking some, but thought he "was perfectly straight;" there were three or four others with Pinder.

Officer Wm. Van Tassel next testified to having made the arrest of the prisoner; he found no weapon upon him; he simply had a key and a comb; the prisoner when arrested was bleeding in the mouth; witness has known prisoner for seven or eight years, and has always considered him a quiet, peaceful person; Taylor and Bishop had been drinking, but could walk straight.

Henry Ainsly next testified that he saw Pinder at the prisoner's house on the day of the occurrence; Pinder inquired for Taylor, and said that he would have his hide if he did not retract what he had said; Taylor was not at home.

George C. Burns next testified to the prisoner's good character for the last fifteen years; prisoner had been a Policeman, and was a good officer and quiet man.

William H. Pinder, called by the prosecution, stated that he was brother of the first witness; he saw his brother accost Taylor; saw Mr. Taylor raise his hand as if to strike, when witness crossed over; there was no one with his brother; Bishop was within six or eight feet of him; his brother said to him that evening, "Let's go and get a drink, and we may see Jim Taylor; I want to chastise him, and you be by if I am attacked;" witness was keeper of the Revere House.

William Taylor, the next witness, was passing at the time of the occurrence—Pinder shook his fist in prisoner's face, and said if "he wasn't so drunk he would lick him." Bishop, who was with prisoner, was intoxicated. Had known prisoner four or five years; he bore a good character.

Mrs. Matilda Folley, the next witness, said that on the day of the occurrence she and her husband had had some words together in a grocery, when the prisoner interfered, and said that the witness had thrown aside her own husband, and picked up Pinder; that Pinder was a thief, and he would say the same to his face, and if he or any of witness' other lovers interfered, he would "cut them;" witness said she would tell Pinder of this, and prisoner should face him; she did tell Pinder that evening, when he started out and said he would find Taylor, and see what he had to say.

Witness was a friend of Pinder's, who boarded with her.

There was no further witnesses, and the case was submitted under charge from the Court. The Court explained the law to the jury, and charged that they might convict, under the indictment, of a felonious or simple assault. The contradictions of the testimony were commented upon, and the effect of the proof of good character, stated to be, only to favor the prisoner in cases where there was any doubt. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal and the prisoner was discharged.

The next case was that of Stephen Walcin, 21 years of age, indicted for felonous assault. The first witness, Mr. Burbridge, stated that one day in May last, he saw the prisoner throw his (the witness's) son upon the ground. Witness then went over to the prisoner, who struck him with a knife. Witness did not strike the prisoner at all. The blow from the knife fell upon his face first, and then on his side.

The next witness was *Dr. O. S. Gregory*. He testified to the character of the wound inflicted. There was a wound on the side as if from a sharp instrument. The side also had the appearance of having been beaten, being bruised.

Officer Burk next testified to having arrested the prisoner, who had stated to him that the son of the first witness and other boys had been dragging a tin dish back and forth in front of prisoner's house; he told the boys that if they didn't stop he would cut their rope; he said that he stabbed the boy's father unintentionally; he got into a scuffle, and the resulting wound was a pure accident; the boys with the tin kettle had been serenading a newly-married pair living in the same house with the prisoner.

Florence Sullivan testified to the same calithumpian serenade; he also corroborated the witness Burbridge's statement, concerning the affray; the knife used was a common pocket-knife, of small size: Burbridge was cut in two places, in his face and also in his side; witness, with others, parted the belligerents, and the father and mother of prisoner took him into the house.

Charles Bishop testified to the noisy serenade, and the resulting conflict; his statement differed from that of the other witnesses only in saying that Burbridge followed up the prisoner, who endeavored to retreat out of the way.

Lydia Junett testified the same as the last witness, that the witness Burbridge pursued the prisoner, and pushed him backward toward the house; she saw no blows struck; prisoner tried to get away.

Joseph Walcin, father of the prisoner, testified to substantially the same occurrence as the last two witnesses. Defence offered to prove good character of the prisoner, but it was not deemed necessary by the Court, and the case was given to the jury with a brief comment from the Judge. The jury, in a few minutes, returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Petty Larceny—Mary Kelly.

For Grand Larceny—Andrew Gustavelli, Antonio Lobian, Leopold Gustavelli, John H. Snyder, Mary Parmlee.

For Carrying Slung-shot—William Heeney.

For Sale of Obscene Publications—John Heeney.

For Felonious Assault—James Joyce, Robert Jackson, Joseph O'Connor, James Netten.

For Forgery—Samuel Clark, Charles N. Symms.

For Robbery—John C. Adams, Michael McCarty, John Boxius.

The Omnibus Case.

A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS GRANTED.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *R. Schuyler, et al.*—In this tedious case divers other motions were made yesterday before Justice INGRAHAM, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court. On the part of the plaintiff, counsel asked for a number of corrections of the findings of fact as set forth in the copy of the judgment furnished. The defendants asked that further time be allowed in which to make a case for appeal, and that a stay of proceedings be granted in the meantime. It was urged that the decree of the Court in the case required the cancelation of certain certificates of stock, and that unless a stay of proceedings was allowed an appeal would be useless, as the injury would be irreparable before the determination of the appeal. As the defendants were mostly amply responsible it was asked that the Court would require no security, as is usual in such cases.

The Court, after making the necessary corrections, allowed sixty days further time, and required no security on the part of the appellants.

Wm. C. Noyes, for plaintiff; John A. Burrill, E. Bliss and J. Larocque for defendants appealing.

Commodore Vanderbilt and the Battery.

The People, ex rel. the Pilot Commissioners vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—The Pilot Commissioners have obtained of Justice INGRAHAM, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, an injunction against the defendant in this case, restraining him from further occupation of any portion of the Battery. The order is returnable on Wednesday, when the defence of Vanderbilt will be developed.

More Lawyers.

STUDENTS ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

The Examiners appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court have recommended the following gentlemen as qualified to be admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors at law: John H. V. Arnold, Henry M. Birkett, Andrew Blake, Thomas C. Bower, James C. Boyce, Jean J. Purnfer, J. D. Beach, R. H. Chittenden, George W. Corlies, James J. Colwell, Wm. K. Duryea, K. E. Farnsworth, John Flanders, E. J. Gerry, George W. Hall, E. L. Hamilton, R. Hosbranch, G.W. Hoxie, F. P. Jones, C. K. Kitchel, N. J. Luckip, Wm. M. Martine, T. P. McElrath, C. R. Morel, J. R. Morehouse, L. J. Morton, E. Mundy, J. E. Munson, S. Newell, D. Ogden, T. Patton, J.G.M. Plympton, R. S. Robertson, W. Setor, J. G. W. Streeter, S. F. Simpson, F. P. Sweet, C. Webb, C. Wehle, G. R. Williamson.

Transportation and Freightage.

The Western Transportation Company vs. *Alfred Minnuse.*—In this case, tried before Justice LEONARD, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, the plaintiffs claimed that the defendant was indebted to them in the sum of $850 94, for the transportation of a quantity of lumber, from Buffalo to this City, in the Fall of 1857.

The defence is that after the arrival of the lumber in this City, it was sold to one Wm. Johnson, who agreed to pay the freight thereon, the plaintiffs consenting to take Johnson as debtor and look to him for pay. The plaintiffs having alleged that the defendant had acknowledged the indebtedness by making a payment on account, the defendant denied that portion of the complaint.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Clarke* vs. *Ordeman.*—Motion granted.

Pahquroque Bank vs. *American Priming and Arms Company, &c.*—Motion granted.

Hoffman vs. *Hoffman.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Garrett vs. *L. D. Townsby.*—Motion granted.

Sears vs. *Beacher.*—Motion granted.

Ferguson vs. *Ketchum.*—Motion granted.

Yruy vs. *Coit.*—Motion granted.

Cary vs. *Glentworth.*—Motion granted.

Gosling vs. *Ederlie.*—Motion granted.

Derick vs. *Ordeman.*—Motion granted.

Scott vs. *Lockwood et al.*—Motion granted.

Hoffman vs. *Tupper.*—Motion granted.

Pime vs. *Starr.*—Motion granted.

Young vs. *Coit, Jr., et al.*—Motion granted.

Painter vs. *Hoffman et al.*—Motion granted.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Risden* vs. *Risden.*—Report confirmed and judgment for divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 19.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	74½	400	Harlem R. Pref	32¾
24,000	do	74	150	do	32¾
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s	76	100	do	c 32¾
36,000	Missouri St. 6s	67	50	Reading R.	b3 32¾
2,000	do	66	100	do	s3 32½
5,000	Erie R. 4th M.Bs.	68	100	do	s10 32½
2,000	do	67	100	do	c 32¾
2,000	Erie R. Bs., '75	50	50	Mich. Cen. R.	b 10 46½
3,000	Erie R. Cn. Bs., '71	49	250	do	46
3,000	Mch. Cn. 8 ₱ ct. 1 M. S.F.Cn.Bs.	87	50	do	snwk 45½
8,000	Mich. So. 2M. Bs.	46	150	do	b 10 45½
1,000	do	46½	350	do	45
25 000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	15	50	do	s 30 45
15,000	Chic. & N.W. 1st M.	45	50	do	b60 47
10	Union Bank	99	25	Panama R.	106½
15	Am. Ex. Bank	89	120	do	.106
24	Metropolitan Bank	95	800	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13
10	Continental Bank	90	50	M. S. & N.I.G.S.	b15 28
300	Canton Company	14	415	do	27
11	Del. & Hud. C. Co	88	50	do	26¾
10	do	87½	100	do	b10 26¾
10	do	87	500	do	26¾
21	Penn. Coal Co	77	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	54
20	do	76	400	do	s30 53
20	do	75	375	do	52½
250	Cumb. Coal Pref	8	100	do	b10 52½
50	Pac. Mail St. Co.	b30 73½	50	do	52¾
53	do	72	100	do	52¾
25	do	71	600	do	52
35	do	70½	850	Gal. & Chic. R.	55
235	do	70	50	do	s5 55¾
1160	N. Central R	71	360	do	55½
50	do	s10 70¾	150	do	55¾
100	do	s15 70¾	400	do	55¾
50	do	s20 70¾	550	Clev. & Tol. R.	25
400	do	s10 71	1200	do	24½
50	do	s10 71½	50	do	s60 24½
100	do	s10 71½	250	do	24¾
50	do	71¾	475	Chic. & R. I. R.	50
500	do	71½	100	do	s10 50
150	do	71½	130	do	50½
950	do	71¾	50	do	50¾
52	do	72	825	do	51
100	Erie Railroad	s10 27	14	do	51¾
250	do	s30 27	50	do	s10 51¾
100	do	s10 27⅛	250	do	s10 51¾
650	do	27¾	100	Chic., B. & Q. R.	s10 62
50	Erie R. Ass. Stock	27	300	do	62½
100	Hudson River R.	45	100	do	s10 61¾
100	do	44¾	312	do	62
50	do	b15 44¾	160	do	61¾
150	do	44	25	do	61¾
100	do	43¾	300	Mil & Miss. R.	8
100	do	43¾	50	Del. L. & West. R.	70
500	Harlem Railroad	13⅜	200	La Crosse & Mil R.	1¾
100	do	13⅝	150	do	1
400	do	13¾	10	New-Jersey Cen. R.	103

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, '74 coup.	85	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	13½
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	66¾	300	Ill. C. R. Scrip	55
2,000	M. So. 2d M. Bs.	46	100	do	b8 55
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. bs	81	100	do	54½
495	N. Y. Cen. R.	72	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	57
100	do	72⅜	100	do	58
20	do	72⅜	50	do	58¾
200	Erie Railroad	s15 26¾	150	Clev. & Tol. R.	28
300	do	s60 26¾	765	Chic. & Rock I. R.	52
200	do	b30 27	50	do	s30 51¾
50	do	27	50	do	s15 51¾
200	Harlem Railroad	14⅛	175	Ch., Burl. & Q. R.	65

MONDAY, Nov. 19—P. M

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 10:

Decrease in Loans	$2,365,691
Decrease in Specie	1,661,019
Decrease in Circulation	281,795
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,835,633

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 19, 1859.	Nov. 17, 1860.	Nov. 10, 1860
Capital	$68,933,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	121,520,636	123,271,024	125,636,715
Specie	19,743,371	19,464,410	21,125,429
Circulation	8,283,520	9,266,317	9,548,112
Gross Deposits	96,913,346	105,003,728	105,551,805
Exchanged	22,239,807	28,814,065	26,526,509
Undrawn	74,673,539	76,189,663	79,025,296
In Sub-Treasury	5,699,397	5,058,564	5,736,796

The liquidating process shown on the present Bank returns is more rapid than we were led, from certain out-door rumors, to anticipate. The opinion was current near the close of the week that the Banks generally were lending fully up to, if not in excess of, their receipts. In other words, that a liberal expansion rather than curtailment was going on. It is barely possible that this may have been so at the very close of the week and not appear on the present average. The succeeding return this day week, it is confidently reported this afternoon, will show a different and more encouraging state of confidence among Bank lenders, in support of which a conference among the leading officials has resulted in the appointment of a commission of three, consisting of Messrs. STEVENS, of the Commerce, TILESTON, of the Phœnix, and T. TAYLOR, of the City Bank, to purchase for joint account of all the Banks represented $2,500,000 in Bills of Exchange on England. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That the Banks here represented, will unite in the purchase, through a Committee, of Sterling Bills, to the amount of $2,500,000, and to pay for the same in proportion to their capital, *pro rata*, on call of the Committee.

About $45,000,000 of the sixty-nine millions City Bank capital was represented, so that the proportion of expansion in this direction scarcely exceeds 5 ₱ cent. on the capital, or 2 ₱ cent. added to the present line of Loans and Discounts. The effect it is believed will be immediately salutary in the restoration of confidence and business on the Corn Exchange, which in its history for the past ten years was never more completely demoralized than this forenoon, not excepting the blackest days of 1857. Another day's similar trial, without some hope of relief upon the credit of the trade, could scarcely be endured without imminent risk of general disaster to the Grain and Flour factors. The Bank meeting referred to took place at the Bank of Commerce, the following being represented: Bank of Commerce, Phenix, City, National, Bank of the State, American Exchange Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan, Park, Shoe and Leather, Continental, Mechanics, Union, Manhattan, and Bank of New-York.

The Money and Exchange Markets were without improvement to-day, owing to the doubt or uncertainty that was almost universally felt on the Street as to the ability of the Banks to harmonize on any practical measure or measures of relief. The recollections of the Bank parlor scenes of 1857 involuntarily occurred to the public, and as several signs of their renewal were manifested on Saturday, in anticipation of a formal conference, the fear was reasonable enough that another disagreement and final break-down were impending. The Stock Brokers were comparatively easiest in money. The merchants in the Dry Goods trade not so pressing for accommodations as the Grain factors and exporters. The highest bids for Money were on 60-day acceptances drawn from Havana, rates varying from 18 to 24 ₱ cent. A few very choice double-name bills were done at 12 ₱ cent. Sterling Exchange, Bank indorsement, sold 102@103; Merchant bills, 99@101; Francs, with Bank Indorsement, f.5.45. The difficulty was the absence of sufficient demand at any given rate to relieve the pressure of Merchant bills. But as all this occurred before the Bank action on the subject of Exchange, we may hope for improvement to-morrow.

On the Stock Exchange the early session of the Brokers was marked by heavier sacrifices than had at any time occurred during the present crisis, but this feeling did not obtain to the close of the day, a reaction on some of the Railway shares having manifested itself in the afternoon, producing at a late hour quite a flurry on the upward turn—New-York Central at 74½, after being done as low as 70⅜ on the printed list in the morning; Galena 59, after 55; Illinois Central at 57, after 52; Michigan Guaranteed 28½, after 26½; Toledo 26, after 24½, and so on. Erie shares were fairly steady through the day, and New-York Central was again scarce for immediate delivery, and brought ½@¾ ₱ cent. more in this way than on seller 5 or 10 days. The City Bank Stocks fell from 5 to 10 ₱ cent. The State Stocks again suffered; Tennessees fell off to 74, a decline since Saturday of 1@1½; Virginias 77, Missouris 66½. The heaviest relative decline was in United States Fives, of 1874, which sold down to 95, including current Coupon, equal to 93 for the stock, free of interest. The sales were of a forced nature, and not large in amount. The Railway Bonds also suffered severely when pressed on sale. Illinois Centrals were done as low as 81 ₱ cent. In view of this decline, and the fall on the Scrip shares to 52@52½, we present, as against the reasonableness of the depreciation, the facts that the Company has sold $112,000 worth of lands since the 1st inst., and collected $54,000 in cash. This makes $544,250 78 of sales, and $275,107 56 of collections, since Sept. 1. Seventeen hundred thousand, or 10 ₱ cent. of the Construction Bonds, due in 1875, are paid off and canceled, leaving $15,300,000 to be provided for. The Company holds about $13,000,000 of bills receivable, and 1,325,000 acres of land. The traffic this year will run over that of 1856 by two hundred thousand dollars, and, as compared with last year, shows a gain to date of $512,924 52. The general share market closed buoyant, and a more cheerful tone was manifested.

The following was the day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$147,836 95
Total Payments	424,386 96
Total Balance	3,782,014 84

The receipts include $48,000 for Customs.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 17.	Loans. Nov 10.	Specie. Nov. 17.	Specie. Nov. 10.
Bk. of New-York	4,824,225	4,984,784	677,935	765,581
Manhattan Co	4,324,076	4,818,661	599,386	560,104
Merchants' Bank	4,892,735	4,941,947	942,838	806,523
Mechanics' Bank	3,577,938	3,589,426	519,930	624,304
Union Bank	2,705,078	2,722,306	459,472	446,532
Bank of America	5,202,363	5,192,586	1,608,842	1,598,193
Phenix Bank	2,955,238	3,008,911	403,181	615,367
City Bank	2,250,253	2,258,339	569,338	558,431
Tradesmen's Bk	1,436,177	1,477,955	137,104	135,690
Fulton Bank	1,433,846	1,406,476	260,223	294,590
Chemical Bank	2,116,352	2,094,674	1,038,609	1,018,656
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,159,352	2,160 437	229,395	295,877
National Bank	2,234,694	2,230,073	264,562	262,728
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,731,894	1,726,736	312,478	336,072
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,027,932	1,018,756	194,779	212,336
Greenwich Bank	794,205	810,590	86,265	79,270
Leather Man. Bk.	2,031,870	2,007,441	294,859	274,730
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,245,391	1,295,588	181,604	156,903
Bk. St. New-York	3,500,074	3,586,598	487,539	479,472
Am. Exchange Bk	7,393,892	7,435,793	846,085	1,059,767
Bk. of Commerce	12,738,945	13,225,085	1,282,469	1,634,409
Broadway Bank	2,593,658	2,663,359	384,865	536,391
Ocean Bank	1,886,099	1,877,976	275,709	272,813
Mercantile Bank	2,164,972	2,276,304	399,521	311,773
Pacific Bank	1,046,748	1,074,721	193,299	195,318
Bank of Republic	3,346,412	3,055,181	905,510	1,393,990
Chatham Bank	845,924	882,925	108,490	124,024
People's Bank	718,172	713,292	114,974	132,164
Bank of N. Am	1,615,943	1,684,727	174,091	202,356
Hanover Bank	1,515,881	1,631,823	105,984	135,376
Irving Bank	817,679	838,455	93,852	105,159
Metropolitan Bk.	6,912,923	6,945 799	809,998	948,130
Citizens' Bank	827,589	808,147	142,821	177,043
Nassau Bank	1,724,015	1,735,038	271,662	270,916
Market Bank	1,635,650	1,657,690	178,094	223,738
St. Nicholas Bk	1,192,736	1,191,292	116,046	156,234
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,233,241	2,286,454	310,806	286,209
Corn Exch. Bank	1,740,188	1,799,516	222,049	196,949
Continental Bank	3,248 998	3,452,409	343,425	333,050
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,264,401	1,340 278	123,198	169,120
Oriental Bank	517,855	553,497	74,551	87,359
Marine Bank	994,603	1,014,574	103,540	111,390
Atlantic Bank	651,539	648,629	60,254	81,353
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,516,455	2,580,306	257,550	307,988
Park Bank	5,430,216	5,883,661	1,447,612	1,441,128
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	781,674	799,006	157,943	163,971
Grocers' Bank	574,321	587 770	78,816	112 232
North River Bk.	656 130	670,369	105,413	127,467
East River Bank	407,033	402,715	44,380	59,960
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	853,937	848,082	108,901	125,938
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	415,066	424,882	68,147	59,913
N.Y. Exch. Bank	306,094	305,092	22,655	22,063
Bull's Head Bank	510,118	561,486	45,500	46,718
N. Y. County Bk.	457,227	468,199	40,843	40,825
Total	123,271,024	125,636,715	19,464,410	21,125,429
	Decrease	$2,365,691	Decrease	$1,661,019

Banks.	Circulation. Nov. 17.	Circulation. Nov. 10.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 17.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 10.
Bk. of New-York	434,093	445,858	2,839,584	2,978,396
Manhattan Co	305,459	308,435	2,862,072	2,797,215
Merchants' Bank	207,645	217,186	2,709,557

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued To-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, in ample time for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—STILL WATER RUNS DEEP—THAT BLESSED BABY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—TOODLES A FATHER.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE SCAFFOLD AND THE THRONE—VALENTINE AND ORSON—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have nothing new of special importance from the South this morning, with reference to the question of secession. Matters are reported to be quiet at all the principal points from which we naturally look for exciting dispatches. We perceive the announcement that Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, will convene the Legislature of that State on the 10th of December, but whether the announcement is made authoritatively or not does not appear. A telegram from Charleston states that the report that President BUCHANAN intends to take a decided stand against seceding States, is generally regarded as a joke. Judging from the tenor of our correspondent's letter from Washington, however, the Charlestonians will find it rather a serious joke. Our dispatches assert that a distinguished Southern Senator now at the National Capital—possibly Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana,—not only denies the right of secession, but thinks that the President is to blame in not giving the refractory States to understand immediately that the whole power of the Federal Government will be used against them in the event of any attempt to place the Federal laws at defiance. Another important indication on the side of the Union may be found in the fact that Judge WAYNE, of the Supreme Court, has written a letter in which he says that four-fifths of the citizens of Savannah are opposed to secession. We publish this morning a number of letters and communications from various sources having a bearing upon the matter, which will be found interesting.

Advices from San Francisco to 10 o'clock P. M. of the 8th inst., reach us by the Pony Express, which arrived at Fort Kearney late on Saturday night. The political intelligence is important, and indicates that the report received by the previous Express, that the State of California was quite likely to go Republican in the Presidential election, was not based on improbability. The latest returns, telegraphed from San Francisco to Fort Churchill, show that the entire number of votes in the localities heard from footed up 76,720, of which LINCOLN had 27,058; DOUGLAS, 24,442; BRECKINRIDGE, 20,638, and BELL, 4,602—LINCOLN having a plurality of 2,636. It was thought, however, that the Douglas men would have a majority of the Legislature, which would insure them a United States Senator in place of Dr. GWIN. San Francisco gave a majority of 3,000 for LINCOLN, and has probably elected the candidates for city offices on the People's Reform ticket. In Oregon, from which we have advices to the 1st inst., the prospect of the State going for LINCOLN was considered fair. The threats of secession on the part of the Southern States in case of the success of the Republicans produced very little effect on the Pacific side.

Our correspondence from Utah is to the 26th of October. The two new Federal Judges, KINNEY and CROSBY, had still further ingratiated themselves with the Mormons, by petitioning the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of creating judicial districts, assigning special localities for the Judges, and providing for holding the Courts in the counties within their respective districts. In their petition, they state that it has heretofore been the custom in the Territory for the Judges, upon their own motion, to fix the times and places for holding their Courts. They believe the right to exercise such power at least questionable, and prefer themselves to be on the safe side. In accordance with their request, Gov. CUMMING issued a proclamation, dated the 20th October, calling upon the members of the Legislature to assemble at Great Salt Lake City on Monday, the 12th of December, to enact the requisite laws. There is very little other news from the Territory.

The express from Pike's Peak reached Fort Kearney yesterday, with advices from Denver City to the 15th inst. There had been a heavy snow-storm throughout the region, which it was thought might block up many of the roads for the Winter. Mining operations were seriously interfered with by the advent of cold weather. The Provisional Legislature assembled on the 12th and organized, and the Governor had delivered his Message; after which the body adjourned until the 19th. The shipments of gold for the week had amounted to nearly $100,000.

The schooner *Julia Ann* arrived at Baltimore on Saturday evening, having on board five men, including the Captain, of the schooner *Champion*, of and from Washington, N. C., bound to Boston, which had been run into the previous night, in lat. 39° 20′, long. 73° 50′, by a steamer bound South, sinking the schooner almost immediately. The crew were eight hours in their boat before being picked up by the *Julia Ann*. This is, no doubt, the vessel reported as being in collision with the steamer *James Adger*.

The Board of Aldermen met last night. Beyond the appropriation of $2,000 for the brown stone statue of WASHINGTON that now stands in front of the City Hall, and $500 for a portrait of HARRY HOWARD, Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, no unusual business was transacted. In the Board of Councilmen a remonstrance was received from the Judges of the Supreme Court against the proposed transfer of the rooms now occupied by them to the use of the Superior Court.

Mr. PLATT, the City Chamberlain, did not appear before the Aldermanic Special Committee on the City Deposits, yesterday, but sent a note referring the Committee to the Comptroller. Mr. PLATT had been notified that his presence would be required, and it was directed that a *subpœna* be served upon him, commanding him to be present at the meeting of the Committee to-day, at 3 P. M.

A Methodist Missionary meeting was held at St. Paul's Church in Fourth-avenue, last evening, at which the estimates of the Missionary Committee for 1861 were presented, and brief addresses were delivered by Bishops SCOTT, JANES and SIMPSON, and Rev. Drs. DURBIN, POWERS, POE, HILL, HALLIDAY and HARRIS.

LOUIS LAROME, the jealous Frenchman, who was arrested on Wednesday last for sending an Italian named P. A. ORZALI a challenge to fight a duel, last evening attempted to assassinate his rival by shooting him in the breast. The occurrence happened at the workshop of the latter, on the fifth floor of No. 216 William-street, where LAROME went by stealth, and, apparently acting with deliberation, produced his weapon and fired without speaking a word. He then fled, but was arrested a few hours later at his lodgings in West Broadway. The wounded man is not expected to survive the injury.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday no business was transacted except the delivery of a charge by Judge GOULD to the Jury in the Sunday Theatre case. The Jury retired at noon, and had not agreed at a late hour last evening. In the Court of General Sessions there were several stabbing cases tried—that of JAMES TAYLOR being of especial interest. The prisoner was acquited. The case of MCCORMIC, indicted for rape, was also disposed of. At the General Term of the Supreme Court forty students were metamorphosed into lawyers, the examiners having reported in their cases favorably.

Yesterday was a day of increased pressure and excitement on Wall-street, and further considerable sacrifices were made in the forenoon in prices on the Stock Exchange, and also in the terms made in borrowing Money on mercantile paper and Foreign bills of Exchange. London fell to 99@101 for Merchant and 102@103 for Bank indorsed bills. But the feeling improved later in the day when it was made public that a coöperation of the large Banks in effecting at least partial relief for the Exchange market and indirectly of the Corn Exchange had been brought about. Federal Stock had previously sold as low as 95 ₱ cent.

Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn were decidedly lower, yet the demand was limited, especially from shippers. No relief was experienced in the Sterling Exchange Market, and, consequently, export movements in Produce were checked. Rates on freight declined, and light engagements were effected. Inactivity and depression were likewise the prevailing characteristics of the business in Cotton, Groceries, Provisions, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Hemp, Spices and Whisky. A moderate inquiry existed for Hay. Hops were rather less sought after. Hides and Leather were quiet.

The President and Secession.

Fate gives to almost every public man who survives and continues in power for six months after the commission of any folly or offence, some special opportunity of redeeming his character and atoning for the injuries inflicted. The errors of public men are not of the kind that slumber; they are incessantly in motion, parading up and down the columns of newspapers, or swelling to yet greater proportions amidst the heat and exaggeration of partisan assemblages. It must be willful and deliberate blindness which fails to see the point of departure from the right road; it must be criminal and determined obstinacy which refuses to retrace any steps in a wrong direction once taken. The American people are liberal, almost to a fault, in their judgments of public men. At the first evidence of repentance or a desire to pursue a juster course in future, it would seem as if a popular Act of Oblivion were suddenly passed, and the illustrious wrong-doer becomes a recipient of gratitude from those whom he no longer harasses. These truths are now likely to receive illustration from the closing scenes of Mr. BUCHANAN's term. On all sides there would appear a disposition to forget his share in producing the dangers which threaten and the injuries which afflict us. Let him but now be true to the Union, which four years ago intrusted him with its destinies, and it is yet possible that his name may live in our history as that of a President who, despite some grave and protracted errors in the commencement of his official career, atoned nobly for all mistakes towards its close by his firmness and wisdom in suppressing the greatest danger which has ever threatened our national existence.

That such may be the case with Mr. BUCHANAN, our advices from Washington afford good reason to hope. It would seem that the occupant of the White House is not unmindful of his oath to support the Constitution, nor in the least desirous of going down to posterity with the sad epitaph, "Last President of the United States." If his position be, as our correspondent represents it, the country will not fail to make due allowance for that reckless system of electioneering to which all classes of the Democracy are more or less prone to resort. We are now assured that even Mr. COBB agrees with the President in the policy of maintaining the Union by all wise and expedient means, and that his efforts to produce a secession-panic while in this City, previous to the election, were dictated by no other motives than a hope of frightening some few thousands more voters into the support of "Fusion," and at the same time giving a chance for certain safe stock speculations to a select circle enjoying the Secretary's confidence. On a discussion of the ethical questions involved in such conduct by a Cabinet officer we do not care at present to enter. It was for just such an act, however, we may state in passing—to wit, for having used his official connection with Government in order to affect the London Stock Exchange—that the late Lord DUNDONALD, then Lord COCHRANE, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labor, also to a fine of five hundred pounds sterling, and to stand for twelve hours in the pillory at Charing-cross. This was his sentence for having aided in circulating a report on the Stock-Exchange that Napoleon the First had been assassinated. The funds rose ten per cent. on the announcement, and Lord COCHRANE, together with such friends as were in the secret, sold out largely at that advance. With the difference that Lord COCHRANE in 1814 was a "bull," while Secretary COBB in in 1860 was a "bear," the cases are parallel in all their essential features.

But pretermitting any further unpleasant allusions, the public, we make no doubt, will gladly forgive, even if it cannot wholly forget, the parts played in this secession drama, previous to the late election, by the President, his official journal at Washington, and a majority of the members of his Cabinet, provided that a firm and decisive Union policy be now earnestly adopted and firmly pursued by the National Executive and his advisers. Mr. BUCHANAN displays eminent discretion in not attempting any premature parade of force with a view to suppress the present excitement in South Carolina. Without conceding the legal right of any State to secede from the Union, both pride and expediency alike suggest that no attempt at coercion should be made to prevent any State from seceding, until that State shall have placed herself by some act of aggression in an attitude which leaves the Executive no choice but to enforce the laws. Thus far nothing has been done by any Southern State calling for any such resort—and any display of troops would only have added fuel to the flame which already burns too high.

Let Mr. BUCHANAN persist in the policy attributed to him in our Washington advices, or adopt such a policy at once if it has not yet been undertaken, and a generous people will soon cease to reproach him with the earlier follies and faults of his Administration. This is to him the final opportunity which Fate extends to almost every public man of redeeming the errors committed in the first flush and arrogance of power. As President of the United States, his voice carries a certain respect and weight with it through all sections of the Union. As one who has sacrificed much ease, many friendships and many duties in his devotion to the interests of the South, he is entitled to claim from that section at least the deference of a calm hearing and a verdict, void of passion or prejudice, on the facts embodied in any statement which he may think proper to submit. Still in a hale old age and with the probability of a residence for many years to come in the calm shades of Wheatland, Mr. BUCHANAN, as the time approaches which must return him to his place among the people, cannot remain insensible to the advantages of having done something to redeem his official character and merit the people's gratitude. Let him now do his duty to the Union, and nothing else is asked. Let him hold his Cabinet officers to the responsibilities of their positions and see to it that his official organ is never again allowed to utter treason through its columns. He can do much to smooth the path of the incoming Administration, and to reconcile the fiery spirits of the South to the reverse they have for the first time sustained in the chances of political war. In this new character, he will have the good wishes of all whose opinions are worth esteem, and the steps immediately preceding his surrender of office will become those on which his permanent fame as a statesman and President must be founded by his future biographers.

A Shameless Threat.

Among the mass of questionable dispatches from the South, is one to the effect that the secession mania is rampant in Texas, and that the popular feeling vents itself in raising the Lone Star flag, and in clamor for independence. We must say this is peculiarly graceless on the part of Texas. It was only the other day we incorporated that Commonwealth in the Union, at the cost of a war, which has left its monument in a debt of more than sixty millions of dollars, upon which we are faithfully paying, and are likely to continue to pay, a quite formidable interest. We also assumed the debt of the new comer; took its navy off its hands; adjusted its boundary to its satisfaction; gave it lands for its railroads; and have connived at a snug little business in the way of Slave-trading, among the islands and bayous about Indianola. Having secured all these advantages from its Federal relations, now to step out of the Union bearing them along, and leaving the widowed sisterhood remaining to foot the bill, smacks strongly of ingratitude; and, we repeat, Texas in merely proposing such a course, ought to be deeply ashamed of herself. The fact casts suspicion upon her motives in originally seeking admission to the Union. If its brief association with the rest is not to be accounted for by these selfish considerations, we shall be at a loss to reason upon it; and can only exclaim with the epitaph:

"Seeing how soon that it was done for,
We wonder what it was begun for."

Happily, however, for Texas, the opportunity to do a very foolish thing is not likely to be afforded. The Legislature, if not specially called by the Governor, will not meet for a year,—long after the crisis which is supposed to call for instant action will have been passed. Gov. HOUSTON is presumed to be an unalterable friend of the Union; and at all events is not at all likely to gratify his political enemies who have just carried the State for BRECKINRIDGE, by giving them a chance to make mischief, and displace him from a position of influence he could never hope to reoccupy in a separate Government. Texas may, therefore, be reckoned as securely moored in the Federal squadron for at least another year; and if for another year, in all probability through all time to come. There is little prospect of the secession panic surviving the irritation caused by the Republican triumph, and the experience of Mr. LINCOLN's conservatism. The States which do not find occasion to go in anticipation of the new *rég me*, will find none in the *régime* itself.

The Allies in China.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD assures us that there is always something gratifying in the mishaps of our best friends; and whether the maxim of the social sage be sound or not in the relations of man with man, it has an undeniable application to the intercourse of States. We are extremely fond, for example, of our English cousins, and have the utmost confidence in their equal regard for ourselves. We have just entertained their royal boy with the best of homage and of honor that our rude democracy had to offer, and we make no doubt that in return the tidings of the sore trouble which has overtaken our Southern borders will be received with decorous lamentations and respectable sympathy by the British public. And yet it is not in human nature—at least, not in the nature of the human body politic—that we should forbear a grim smile of satisfaction over the lame and impotent conclusion which seems about to overtake the haughty and heroic diplomacy of our British friends in China. They must think no harm of us if we laugh at them a little in the face of the commentary with which they are now favoring us upon that ancient ballad wherein we read that

"The King of France, with forty thousand men,
Marched up the hill,—and then marched down again."

Only a year ago the conduct of the Americans in China was the derision of Europe in general and of *Punch* in particular. We were berated as badly as Prussia had been in the course of the Crimean war, and for much the same reason,—because we preferred not to go to war unnecessarily in order to oblige our English kinsmen. Because the United States thought it best to attempt a treaty with China before battering down Chinese forts about the heads of Chinese soldiers; and because, daring to act upon this preference, they actually sent a Commissioner to Peking and made the said treaty, the United States were denounced as a contemptible congregation of chicken-hearted commonwealths, and their Ambassador derided as, himself, a chicken indeed, who had consented to travel in a literal coop all the way from the coast to the Capital of the Celestial Empire. This was all very sarcastic, and, of course, very hard to bear. It was good to have our treaty, certainly, and to have won it without the effusion of human, or even of Chinese blood. But it was cruel to be the quiz of the world, and to be caricatured in London. How then can we resist our gratification on learning that, after twelve months of trumpeting, cannonading, expeditionizing and diplomatizing, England, by her Envoy, is actually about to do precisely what the United States did before her!

England and France have fitted out a formidable armada for the China Seas. They have healed their honor, so bitterly hurt last year at the Taku forts, by knocking the Taku forts to pieces, and killing great numbers of soldiers within them. His Excellency Lord ELGIN has thus, by hook and by crook, achieved the passage of the Pei-ho, and arrived at Tientsin. From that point, what line of policy does he now propose to pursue? If we are to judge him by the sardonic and angry comments of the London *Times*, long the staunchest supporter of the Bruce diplomacy in China, his Lordship, instead of striking terror to the heart of the Celestial Sovereign at Peking, by marching, horse, foot and dragoons, up to his palace gates, and twisting the tails of his proudest mandarins, has quietly resolved to "talk peace" over a cup of tea with Imperial Commissioners, for all the world like Lord MACARTNEY of old, and our own modern Mr. WARD!

We cannot wonder at the indignation with which the British Press has received this intelligence. It really was hardly worth while to shake land and sea, to sacrifice the lives of hundreds of brave English soldiers and sailors, to tie up the imperial policy of England with that of France in Europe, and to insult the United States, if the upshot of the whole proceeding is to be a tranquil parody on the pacific mission of the American Plenipotentiary. It would have been much less expensive for England, in a moral, perhaps, as well as in a material point of view, to have adopted before the first "affair of the Pei-ho," the policy which now threatens to be the sole, and therefore the sadly ludicrous, result of the second European onslaught upon that great barrier of Chinese foreign diplomacy. At all events, we in America may lawfully congratulate ourselves that the humanity and wisdom which have governed our own course in the East, are now so flagrantly conceded by the least reasonable and the most obstinate of all our critics.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.—While some of our own States are demonstrating their higher civilization by cries of secession, the weak little States of Central America, which have had such a disastrous experience of disunion, are earnestly looking forward to the reverse as the balm for all their wounds and the cure for all their sorrows. The States of Central America have been hitherto kept separate by that same spirit of political demagogueism and ambition that is now seeking to withdraw South Carolina from the North American Confederation; for in Central America, where the people are far less instructed and less sensible than they are here, demagogues have been allowed to lead them as they please.

But the importance of union—the fact that in union only there is strength—is beginning at last to dawn upon the Central American mind. The people have learnt by bitter experience that, if they had been united, no paltry bands of pirates and robbers would have dared invade their territory, and attempt to rob them of their nationality; that the fear of invasion would not have existed to keep them perpetually in arms, and drain one of the finest countries in the world of its abundant and abounding resources. This, in substance, is the purport of a recent proclamation to the Nicaraguans by President MARTINEZ. He urges, very strongly and very justly, that, under a Confederation alone, can the resources of Central America ever be thoroughly developed; and that as long as the States remain divided they will be a prize for lawless adventurers to covet.

The patriotic spirit of Central Americans is not sufficiently strong, and their intelligence is not sufficiently deep to appreciate the whole import of President MARTINEZ's remarks. But they have a glimmer of their truth; and the day must come when the selfish ambition of rival chiefs will no longer be able to prevent a union which the safety and prosperity of the country demand.

THE ELECTION IN CALIFORNIA.—The first advices from the election on the Pacific shore came to hand yesterday. They announce a most unexpected development of the Republican vote in California, rendering the contest an exceedingly close one between the Douglas and Lincoln tickets; though the latest reports accord the State to the former. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE lags sadly behind his leading competitors, while BELL might as well be dropped from the count. The result, beyond its testimony to the growing popularity of the Republican creed, even without the circle of our Eastern influences, is only important in its bearing upon the question of the United States Senatorship. The term of Dr. GWIN—a most active and subservient adherent of the Buchanan Administration—will expire on the 4th of March next. Determined to compel a re-election, GWIN has stumped the State, and freely spent his fortune, to secure a favorable Legislature—one that would overlook his delinquencies in regard to the Overland mail and Lime Point, and in defiance of a distinctly-uttered public opinion give him another prolonged opportunity to misrepresent the State. The attempt has failed. The Legislature will be controlled by the Douglas party, who, there is reason to believe, will prefer to make a selection as agreeable to the Republicans as the choice of Col. BAKER in Oregon, rather than alienate so powerful a minority as the Republicans will be in that body. At all events, the suppression of GWIN is a victory in itself. The slaughter of these personal friends of the Executive is not likely to find sympathy anywhere outside of the White House.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The official returns of the election in Pennsylvania are now complete, with the exception of the small County of Forest, which gave CURTIN a majority of sixty. The result is simply amazing. The entire vote is 475,000, a figure so slightly exceeding that of 1856, as to supply a just basis of comparison. The majority of LINCON over the Fusion ticket is a fraction less than *ninety-three thousand*: over DOUGLAS, 251,168; over BELL, 255,764: over all opposition, 62,518. The majority against the Republicans in 1856 was 165,011; and we therefore learn that at least 175,000 voters who were opposed at that time to the Republicans, have united themselves to that party, and assisted in raising Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency. So extraordinary a change, embracing as it does little less than one-half the voting population of the State, has no precedent in political history. If the seal of condemnation were wanting to the record of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, it is surely affixed by this marvelous revulsion of feeling against him in his own State.

A SECESSION BREAKWATER.—It is gratifying to see that Georgia is indisposed to listen exclusively to the counsels of BROWN, TOOMBS and IVERSON. More temperate feelings already begin to prevail; and when we are told that Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has obtained a favorable hearing at Milledgeville for admonitions which at Charleston or Montgomery would subject him to personal hazard, we find the Union sentiment to have far greater vitality in the Empire State of the South than has been ascribed to it. Another indication to the same effect lies in the circumstance that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE falls considerably short of a majority in the State; and his party there is well known to have embraced almost all the disunion elements.

These evidences of abiding loyalty to the Union are important, not merely with regard to the future of Georgia, but to the whole business of secession. Georgia is the keystone of the Southern arch. It may be possible for South Carolina to retire without Georgia; but nothing is more improbable—supposing anything to be probable with regard to the threatened secession—than that Alabama or Florida will attempt to withdraw, while Georgia, geographically in the midst of the three malcontent States, remains true to the Union. While, therefore, the people of South Carolina rage, and the Yanceys and Moores of Alabama imagine vain things, it will be sufficient to watch the drift of opinion in Georgia; and only when we find evidence that the conservatives of that State have been borne down by a factious minority, need we apprehend the eventual success of secession.

Opening of the Institute of Fine Arts.

As it is just possible that a few of our readers may not know what or where the building is, an account of whose formal opening is to form the subject matter of this paragraph, we will briefly tell them. Although staggering beneath pyramidical piles of brick and mortar, and crowned with castles for the abode of any and everything else, New-York has long lacked one thing to complete its metropolitan character, and this was a home for the arts. People were privileged to drink gin in palaces, but compelled to worship art in "garrets." Mr. H. W. DERBY, a gentleman well known to the public as proprietor of a collection of paintings, commonly called Mr. Dusseldorf's Gallery, shrewdly guessed at this want, and determined to meet it. Opposite to Laura Keene's Theatre, and lettered No. 625 Broadway, stood an old tumble-down building; around this Mr. Aladdin DERBY drew a magic circle of dollars; waved his hand once, twice, thrice; whispered in an architect's ear, and lo! the old bricks took unto themselves wings, vanished like pebbles in water, or dew in air, and in their stead arose a marble palace, several stories in height and running back in the rear to a fabulous length. Into this wonder of a night, Mr. DERBY whisked Mr. Dusseldorf's Gallery, along with Mr. JARVIS' collection, and now these pictures have a local habitation as well as a name. Not only this, but New-York has an Art Exchange and a literary lounging-place for all time. It is pleasant to go thither in these troublous times and hob-a-nob with the unruffled countenances that gaze from the velveted walls. There Othello, unmindful of the additions to his audience, stirs Desdemona's blood with tales of the dangers he has passed; and grand JOHN HUSS, with clasped hands and face upturned in prayer, kneels to receive the crown of martyrdom, sending a prayer to Heaven for his murderers, before his soul is borne thither on the winged flames to accuse them. Turning from Mr. Dusseldorf's collection, which occupies the main body of the hall, we enter an octagonal vestibule, and are in the presence of the old masters. Those queer, quaint pictures in fantastic frames, many of them limned on wood, and with back-grounds of gold, were painted long, long years ago, when Art was in its infancy and Venice was in the hands of the Doges. Many of their figures in their angularity look as though they might have been drawn by Egyptian or Chinese artists, yet they are the work of the old Italian masters, and that little 6x6 thing which you were scarce willing to hang in your parlor would be cheap at 15,000 francs. Just notice the tints; as warm and fresh as though laid on yesterday, and yet their backs are dim with the dust that gathered on them when WILLIAM the Conqueror was King. You have a framed history of Art, in its dawn and progress, in the pictures which hang upon those octagonal walls.

At the invitation of Mr. Aladdin DERBY, a goodly company of ladies and gentlemen, last evening, assembled in his palace to hail its formal opening and assist in the dedication. Nearly every respectable element of society was there represented. Your gaze encountered eminent divines and distinguished lawyers, and poets, and prosers, critics and composers, but in vain did you look for an Alderman. Busy among them all brushed Mr. DERBY, the President of the Institute, projector and all but builder, pleased as possible but not a bit proud.

When the evening had well waned, and the pictures had been well viewed, at the pressing invitation of Mr. DERBY, the company very kindly consented to walk up-stairs and partake of a most bountiful collation there provided. The groaning tables were very soon lightened of their load, and the bottles of their corks; but before the exhaustion of the latter was completed the health of the Aladdin of the feast was drunk with all the honors. Aladdin very briefly responded by saying he was so fatigued by the labors encountered in so hurriedly erecting his palace, that he could not speak at greater length than to thank his friends for their presence and kind wishes. If brevity be the soul of wit, Mr. DERBY's remarks were especially open to praise. Several other gentlemen were called upon, and though all were "unprepared" and "unaccustomed to public speaking," they spoke happily and received the customary meed of applause. Judge WHITING occupied the tub, which served as a stump. Col. FULLER, Mr. CORDOVA and Mr. HAMILTON also spoke. The latter gentleman was the architect of the building and spoke in response to a kindly compliment from Col. FULLER. At a respectably early hour the company separated, and we have only to add a hope that Mr. DERBY may have as large and appreciative audiences within his walls when he comes to exact the customary entrance fee at the door.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—TOBIN'S comedy, "The Honeymoon," is seldom placed upon the stage now-a-days, although it is one of those last century triumphs that our grandames and grandsires enjoyed immensely. It is good of its kind, but not the best. When it is revived once in three or four years, it is played often enough. But when a great actress appears in the part of *Juliana*, all *habitues* of the theatre are sure to be there, and novices, who have never seen the comedy, cannot resist the temptation to judge for themselves. Consequently, notwithstanding the rain, we were not surprised, last night, to find the Winter Garden crowded. As nearly as we can recollect, it is about seven years since that Miss CUSHMAN, at the Broadway Theatre, last sustained the part of *Juliana*. In this character, as in all others she has played during her present engagement, she has not improved—that were out of the question—but she has shown herself to be equal to her best self in her best days. And in proof of that assertion it needs only to be stated that her present engagement, which will close with this week, is the most successful since her return from that first engagement in England, fifteen years ago, which gave her the renown of being then the finest actress in the two countries. She will play *Meg Merrilies* to-night, and repeat the part of *Juliana* in the "Honeymoon" to-morrow.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mrs. HOEY'S benefit last night produced such a crowded house that words fail to attempt to describe it. How many persons were there unable to get a glimpse of the stage, our arithmetical powers are unable to calculate. Mrs. HOEY is, indeed, the favorite of the public, and she well deserves her renown.

LECTURES.—It will be seen by a notice in another column that Rev. J. C. FLETCHER commences a course of five lectures, on Friday evening next, upon various topics connected with his travels and residence abroad.

Affairs in Iowa—Sufferings of Kansas—Banks, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

I think you will probably be somewhat surprised when you learn the final estimate of our Republican majority in this State. It promises to exceed 15,000.

While in excellent humor at the issue of the contest, we, not in bad time, are receiving visits from the agents of poor Kansas. They are, and with success, inducing our towns to furnish sacks, and our farmers on the prairies to supply corn and grain. A considerable quantity of corn has been brought into this town to-day for the Kansians. The sacks will, when emptied, serve for clothing. Is it not most happy that while Kansas is famine-struck, Iowa abounds? I, of course, mean only that we abound in the fruits of the earth. For as to money, I see very little, excepting the bills issued by our city corporations, and kept floating within narrow limits, by arrangements with brokers, but all in express violation of law, which subjects unauthorized banking to heavy fines. What cobwebs are laws when communities choose to break them. Yours, D.

—Bishop Ondenheimer, of New-Jersey, has issued an address calling upon the Churches in his diocese to take up collections on Thanksgiving-Day for the benefit of the sufferers in Kansas.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—California Probably Gone for Lincoln—Good Prospect of Republican Success in Oregon.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, Nov. 18.

The Pony Express from San Francisco 7th, arrived at 9¼ o'clock last night, bringing California dates *via* Fort Churchill, by telegraph, to 10 P. M. of the 8th.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of Oct. 23, arrived at San Francisco 5th.

The reports that the Southern States are preparing to dissolve the Union on the election of LINCOLN, produces little effect.

The argument in the Almaden quicksilver mine case has closed, and the impression prevailed that Judge MCALLISTER will decide for the Government, and Judge HOFFMAN for the claimants, rendering an appeal to the United States Supreme Court necessary before the injunction can be dissolved.

It is understood that REVERDY JOHNSON, Senators BENJAMIN and GWINN, and Senators BAKER and NESMITH, of Oregon, will leave on the 10th inst.

The latest accounts from the silver mining region, east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, are encouraging.

The Indians have returned to the neighborhood of Carson and Honey Lake Valleys, and express a desire to remain friendly.

The developments in the Comstock silver lead, since the completion of the tunnel, are highly encouraging, and the value of shares are advancing.

The more recently discovered Monocoso and Esmeraldo districts, lying from eighty to one hundred and twenty miles south of Carson Valley, are claimed to be among the richest mining districts east of the mountains, and new silver leads are daily reported.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO FORT CHURCHILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 8—10 P. M.

The entire number of votes returned from the State, thus far, are 76,720—of which LINCOLN has 27,058; DOUGLAS, 24,422; BRECKINRIDGE, 20,638; BELL, 4,602. LINCOLN ahead of DOUGLAS, 2,636. LINCOLN's vote has surprised politicians. Still the chance of DOUGLAS having the Legislature is considered the best. Probably DOUGLAS has a majority over both LINCOLN and BRECKINRIDGE, securing sufficient strength to elect a Douglas man in place of Senator GWINN.

The election returns from the central counties foot up as follows: Douglas, 13,385; Lincoln, 14,342; Breckinridge, 10,438; Bell, 2,626. The vote of the State will probably exceed 120,000. San Francisco gave Lincoln over 3,000 majority. This majority is being gradually reduced as the returns come in from the mountains, and there seems every probability that Douglas has carried the State. The People's Reform Ticket in San Francisco has probably been elected.

OREGON.

The accounts from Oregon are to Nov. 1.

The prospects of LINCOLN carrying the State were fair. A large number of the Douglas Democrats had gone over to the Republicans, leaving the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy much stronger than the Douglas party.

In consequence of the late Indian massacres on the overland immigrant route, Capt. DENT, of the Ninth Infantry, had been ordered to take the field from Fort Walla-Walla, with 100 infantry and dragoons, who were on the march for the Snake Indian Territory.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Arrived, 4th, steamer *Sonora*, from Panama; whaleship *Congress*, 17 days from Ochotsk Sea. Sailed, 3d, ship *Challenger*, for Liverpool, with over 30,000 sacks wheat, 2,300 quarter sacks flour; ship *Alarm*, also for Liverpool, carrying 36,000 sacks wheat; 5th, ship *Lotus* for Hong Kong, carrying 974 bbls. flour, 1,250 sacks wheat, a variety of miscellaneous merchandise, and $84,000 treasure.

Ship *Ravensdale* sailed, 24th ult., from Teekalet, Washington Territory, for China, with a cargo of lumber.

COMMERCIAL.—The country trade is still good. There is little doing, however, in this market from first hands, the election having diverted attention from business. The only change worthy of notice, since the departure of the last Pony, is an advance in BUTTER, with a strong demand and liberal sales for consumption; best Isthmus and New Cape Horn is selling at 30c.@31c. The GRAIN market is firmer, but not quotably changed. The export demand for WHEAT is active.

Arrival of the Pike's Peak Express.

SNOW-STORM—MINING NEWS—MEETING OF THE PROVISIONAL LEGISLATURE.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Nov. 19.

Two coaches of the Pike's Peak Express, which left Denver on the 15th, passed here for St. Joseph at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with full loads.

By this arrival we have the following advices:

DENVER CITY, Thursday, Nov. 15.

A snow-storm set in on the evening of the 13th and lasted 24 hours. In this city the ground was barely covered at any time, the snow melting rapidly. At Golden City it attained a depth of eight inches; at Gregory's, 12 inches; and on the Divide, 25 miles south of here, 12 inches. The fall on high ranges appears to have been very heavy, and the wagon roads to the western slope are doubtless blocked up for the Winter. The weather yesterday and this morning was very fine with clear nights, cold and frosty.

Two trains of fifty-four wagons for JONES & CARTWRIGHT, and one train of thirty-five wagons for J. B. DOYLE & Co., came in yesterday; in all 89 wagons, with 270 tons of goods.

Large numbers of miners and others are still setting out for the St. Juan mines.

Col. ST. VRAIN arrived on Saturday from New-Mexico. He is quite confident that the new discoveries in that range will prove very rich.

Quartz mills have nearly all stopped for the Winter, mostly on account of the failure of water by the freezing weather.

Gulch mining has also nearly ceased.

Vast quantities of quartz for Spring operations are being raised from deep leads.

The Provisional Legislature assembled on Monday and organized temporarily, and on the following day permanently. The Governor then delivered his message, and both Houses adjourned until Monday, the 19th inst.

Sight Exchange on New-York is at 2½@3 ₱ cent. premium, and on St. Louis 2@2½ ₱ cent. premium.

The average fineness of the gold now offering is $17 per ounce in the bar.

The shipments of treasure this week are as follows: On the 12th inst., by Hinckley & Co.'s Express, $10,000; on the 13th, by the California Overland and Central and Pike's Peak Express, $50,000; also, this morning, by the latter company, $3,500.

Condition of the Illinois Banks.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Nov. 19.

The Bank Commissioners have been in session several days, and have issued a call upon twenty-two banks of the State for additional security, in amounts varying from three to eight per cent. of their circulation, to be paid within thirty-five days. The deficit is less than $300,000. No doubt is entertained but that the banks embraced in the call will promptly respond. The circulation of the other banks of the State, numbering nearly 100, is amply secured.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 19.

Our bankers to-morrow will throw out the notes of the following Banks: American Exchange Bank, State Bank, (Shawneetown,) Bank of the Commonwealth, Bank of Raleigh, Corn Exchange Bank, National Bank and Bank of Aurora.

Ships on Fire at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Mon

degree and was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Change in the Mexican Mission—The Latest Mexican Advices—Reason for the Recall of the British Minister—Preparation of the Message and Documents, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

As previously stated in the TIMES, Mr. McLANE did not desire to return to Mexico, and only consented to do so and remain until a successor could be determined upon. Gov. WELLER was then tendered the appointment, and receiving the assurance that he would accept, his commission, with full instructions, was forwarded by the last Pony Express. Gov. WELLER's friends were opposed to his acceptance, as they contemplated his return to the United States Senate, in the event of Dr. GWIN's defeat.

The news of the fall of Guadalajara and the death of Gen. MARQUEZ has excited strong hopes with the friends of the Liberal Government. It is fully credited.

During the absence of Col. J. W. RIPLEY, Inspector of Arsenals and Armories, the important duty of Inspector for the Ordnance Department will be performed by Col. H. R. CRAIG, who enters at once upon these duties in the Southern States under detailed instructions from the War Department. The Secretary of War has not yet determined on a successor to Capt. BENHAM, who is still in charge of the Washington Aqueduct, and whose only reason for wishing to be relieved is the constant demand on his time at the fortifications around New-York.

Mr. WALSHAM, late of the British Legation in Mexico, arrived here to-day with dispatches for Lord LYONS.

It appears that Mr. MATHEWS was recalled at the suggestion of British subjects in Mexico, who complained of his advising them not to send forward specie by a *conducta* which passed safely through to Vera Cruz, he refusing to give them any protection if they ventured to do so.

Commander LARDNER has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, *vice* CARR, detached. Commander McBLAIR is said to have been entitled to the post, but did not desire it.

The Secretary of State was closeted most of the day with President BUCHANAN at the Executive office, reviewing that portion of the message relating to Foreign affairs. It is understood that the message and annual reports will be printed and distributed in advance. The various Bureau reports are already completed. Q.

Death of a Son of Grant Thorburn.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Nov. 19.

GEORGE C. THORBURN, of this city, florist, and son of GRANT THORBURN, died to-day of injuries received by a fall. He was under an appointment of the Superintendent of Mount Vernon when the ladies took charge. He was highly esteemed.

Fire at Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, Nov. 19.

BRYANT & WHOLCOMB'S and ATWOOD'S livery stables, PONT & MORSE'S drug-store, and a bowling-saloon in this town, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $10,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

The Official Vote of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Nov. 19.

The official vote of Illinois is as follows: LINCOLN, 172,545; DOUGLAS, 160,549; BELL, 4,846; BRECKINRIDGE, 2,272. The increase in the vote since 1856 is 103,131.

Steamer South Carolina Ashore.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

The steamer *South Carolina*, hence for Charleston, got ashore Saturday night on the Hedge Fence, Vineyard Sound. She got off on the 18th, and proceeded without damage.

Burning of a Western Steamer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 19.

The steamer *Pacific*, hence to New-Orleans, was burned at Uniontown last night. Capt. LAW was lost. The remainder of the officers and crew and passengers were saved.

The Sloop-of-War Saratoga.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 19.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, for the West Coast of Africa, was passed at sea on Sunday morning.

Vote of California.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

Reliable private California dispatches say that Douglas has 3,000 over Lincoln and 11,000 over Breckinridge.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Preparations for the Legal Contest—Public Excitement—The Counsel—Something about Naperville.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

Although the preliminary skirmishes of the counsel in the Burch divorce case do not bring out the long-expected evidence which has been so assiduously collected, they serve to whet the public appetite. The Chicago papers get up flaring heads of "rich developments," and though there are no rich developments to be read, the public buy the papers all the same, and eagerly devour the legal lore exhibited on motions to suppress depositions, continuance, or other matters not calculated to develop the points most interesting to the curious.

As the day approaches for the trial to begin, the population of this quiet little town increases rapidly. The circumscribed hotels are crowded, and even private hospitality is taxed to meet the domiciliary requirements of the occasion.

The array of counsel is one of the most striking evidences of the close and protracted warfare in contemplation. Mr. BURCH is represented by Hoyne, Miller and Lewis, Walker, Van Arman and Dexter, of Chicago; Hon. Uri Osgood, of Joliet; Judge Barry, of St. Charles, and all the attorneys of Naperville. The defendant is represented by —— Beckwith, Esq., of Chicago; Hon. O. H. Browning, of Quincy; Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, B. G. Caulfield, Esq., George Sedgwick, Esq., and other legal gentlemen from localities where depositions have been taken. It may be supposed that the score of lawyers thus engaged will see that every inch of ground is contested. The witnesses have not yet arrived, but no doubt on Monday we shall have a full delegation from all parts of the country. Both sides agree that the case will occupy the full time allotted by law for the Court to sit, after next Monday, two weeks. In view of the great probability of the trial lasting beyond that time, both sides have signified that if the Court will sit beyond that time, neither will take advantage of it. As the Court has already exhibited its willingness to go on until the case be closed, there is, therefore, no certainty that three or even four weeks may not be consumed.

The village of Naperville, which will thus secure a world-wide notoriety, is situated about seven miles from Wheaton Station, on the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad. It has a bank, express office, newspaper, post-office, two or three churches, two hotels, and a few hundred inhabitants, and, although not growing very rapidly, is still large enough to have its small vices of billiard and lager-bier saloons, and thriving enough to have semi-daily communication with Chicago.

The Court-house is not a model of beauty, either in its architecture, its interior arrangements, its ventilation, or in fact in any of those requirements which most well-ordered Court-rooms rejoice in. The benches are hard, time-worn, and well whittled, and unless the two hundred who can be crowded within endure the draft of an open window with a fresh breeze, they are apt to suffer from foul air and the superfluous heat of a rousing wood fire. In short, our city Court-rooms—Heaven save the mark—are palaces to this one. Judge PIERREPONT would suffer an agony of torture by the sight of it, and the inexorable Supervisor TWEED, who thinks the Superior Court-room good enough for PIERREPONT, would shudder at the thought of doing business in this cabined, cribbed and confined locality.

This morning a large number of depositions were filed by Mrs. BURCH's counsel. One of the most interesting was in relation to a correspondence with Rev. Mr. PATTERSON, of Chicago. It appears that Mrs. BURCH wrote a penitential letter to Mr. PATTERSON, which he construed into a confession of criminality, and, it is alleged, handed over to Mr. BURCH. Mrs. BURCH now alleges that she did not mean to make any confession at all, but only a general penitence. Her letter, it is claimed, does not contain any positive confession of guilt. To-morrow there will be a long argument on motion to suppress a number of these depositions. O., JR.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Monday, Nov. 19.

The proceedings in the Burch divorce case to-day were confined to the examination of individuals with reference to their qualifications as Jurors. A full panel was finally obtained, consisting of the following named persons: H. J. Wilcox, Lyman Clifford, Rawson Willard, Peter Northrup, C. E. Kinne, D. Struckman, Wm. Finch, Jonathan Detzeller, B. W. Hughes, A. S. Barnard, H. W. Lyman and Alfred Waterman. The Jury was then sworn, cautioned by the Court to keep themselves free from prejudice and discharged. The Court then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Meeting at St. Paul's—Estimates for 1861—Addresses by Bishops and Clergymen.

The meeting held at St. Paul's Church, in Fourth-avenue, last evening, had a peculiar interest for Methodists. All the Bishops of the Church were present, and several of them delivered addresses. Clergymen from distant parts of the country were there, too, in great numbers, and some of them spoke to the people.

Bishop MORRIS presided, and within the chancel were Bishops JANES, SIMPSON, SCOTT, BAKER and AMES. Religious exercises occupied the early part of the evening. These over,

Rev. Dr. DURBIN, the Secretary of the Missionary Committee, said it gave him great pleasure to be able to say that in the midst of the present financial difficulties the appropriations for 1861 were advanced over the appropriations of the past year by $21,731. He took great pleasure in seeing the unanimity and faith of the men of the Missionary Committee, who made such estimates of the amounts to be appropriated under the circumstances, and confidently hoped that God would give the Church power to do all that it had undertaken. Dr. DURBIN gave, in round numbers, a *resumé* of the estimates for 1861. The appropriations amounted to $305,400, while last year they amounted to $283,556. Of this $119,000 was for work providing for the extension of the missions in China, India, and Germany, and the support of five active men in Liberia. The rest was for the work of home missions, thus divided: For the German work, $50,000; for the Scandinavian, Swedish, and Norwegian missions, $12,000; for the Indian missions, $6,000; for the extension of the work in the Northwest and the support of the work in the older parts of the country, $90,000; contingent fund, $10,000.

Rev. Dr. POWERS, of the Iowa Conference, addressed the congregation. He said his speech was but a preface to the meeting, the characteristics of which he would but indicate. It related to war, victory and annexation, not conducted with carnage and cruelty, for the objects which have incited nations to battle, but levied and carried on that faith might be triumphant.

Bishop SCOTT said he had had opportunities of seeing the benighted at their homes, and none but those who had seen the heathen, without Gospel, literature, science, civilization or refinement, as they were in Africa, for instance, could to the full extent appreciate the importance and difficulties of the missionary work. He hoped the day would soon come when the Gospel should be preached to every human being. He combatted the notion that two much money was expended in Africa. What was accomplished there must not be judged by apparent results.

Rev. ADAM POE, of Cincinnati, said he had licensed the first Methodist German missionary, Rev. Dr. NAST, and he felt a particular interest in the German work. He urged that they should put on "more steam" in prosecuting this work.

Rev. Dr. MILLER, of Wisconsin, talked for ten minutes, the term allotted to each speaker, about the Scandinavian mission. He told how this work had thrived in the Minnesota, Wisconsin, West Wisconsin and Peoria conferences.

"From Greenland's icy mountains" was sung, and then

Rev. MOSES HILL, of the Erie Conference, was introduced. He said that in the injunction of Christ to his disciples, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature" was wrapped up the duty not of preachers only, but of all Christians. He urged that too often the people gave to God only that which overflowed—that which they could do without. In this they did not follow the Divine example.

Rev. F. C. HALLIDAY, of the South East Indiana Conference, dwelt upon the missionary wants of the region that he came from; expressed his gratification at the success of the missionary enterprises of the Church, and related some interesting incidents connected with the progress of Methodism throughout the West.

Bishop JANES said some moral obligations were as binding as some physical necessities, and, as it was said "necessity knows no law," so it might be said that neglect of some moral obligations had no excuses. The Methodist Missionary Board had sent out brothers and sisters to missionary fields, and the Church was under obligations that must be met to support them in carrying on the work that they had undertaken. No member of the Church had an option in regard to meeting his obligations to the missionary enterprises. They were just as absolute and imperative as any law of necessity. The Bishop enlarged effectively upon the responsibility of every Christian in this regard.

Rev. Dr. HARRIS, the Missionary Secretary for the West, presented a view of the magnitude of the work to which the Church had committed herself. He spoke of its difficulties, of the sacrifices that must be made in order to its accomplishment, of the prospects which it opened up, and urged that in carrying it forward they never falter.

Bishop SIMPSON said that twelve months ago most of those present met in the same place to hear the report of the Missionary Committee. Then the question was under consideration whether the amount of the Missionary appropriations should be increased from $260,000 to $283,000. That increase had been justified, and he believed there was equal call for the increase now made. The Bishop spoke very effectively to the proposition that the Church occupied no Missionary field to which it had not been called of God. He knew that the times seemed not propitious—that a storm-cloud seemed lowering over the land. But the faith of the Church shone more brightly in such times. In England, when a crisis followed upon the revolution in India, the British Wesleyans had given more to the missionary cause than before. If they were to go through trials he hoped they would be brought closer to God by them. After Bishop SIMPSON concluded the Doxology was sung, the venerable Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS pronounced a benediction, and the meeting was over.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector's report of City Mortality the week ending Saturday last, states that the number of deaths during the week was 344, of which 80 were men; 88 women; 102 boys; and 74 girls; being an increase of 23 on the week previous, and 73 less than during the corresponding week of 1859. Of the number 154 were under 5 years of age. The principal diseases and causes of death were—Apoplexy 3; bronchitis 3; cholera infantum 2; congestion of brain 10; do. lungs 7; convulsions, infantile, 21; croup 9; consumption 55; disease of kidneys 9; debility 4; infantile do 3; dropsy 6; do. in chest 2; do. in head 10; diarrhœa 2; diphtherite 15; dysentery 5; heart disease 6; fever, puerperal, 5; do. scarlet 13; do. typhoid 7; do typhus 6; whooping cough 2; inflammation of bowels 6; do. brain 8; do. liver 2; do lungs 18; do. throat 4; marasmus 4; do infantile 22; palsy 8; small-pox 4; burned or scalded 6; casualties 4; drowned 3; intemperance 4; lockjaw 3; old age 4; premature birth 5. Nativity—United States 222; Ireland 87; Germany 19; England 6; France 3; Scotland 4; Unknown 3.

AN INTERESTING LAUNCH.—The new passenger and freight steamboat, *James W. Baldwin*, was launched yesterday from the yard of its builder, MICHAEL S. ALLISON, of Hoboken. This is the largest steamer now on the river, being 252 feet in length, 9 feet in depth, and 34 feet beam,—the width over all being 62 feet. The joiner work was done by Mr. JOHN E. BROWN, of Hoboken, and the two engines (11,60 in size and of 150 horse-power each) were constructed by Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & Co. The *James W. Baldwin* is to be finished in a very superior manner. She is owned by Messrs. TEMPER & ROMER, and will be commanded by the former, lately of the *North America*. She is to run to Kingston. She has been named in honor of a distinguished citizen of Ulster County, very recently deceased. There was a plentiful supply of refreshments yesterday on board the *James W. Baldwin*, and the Captain's hospitality to some 300 guests was unbounded.

ANOTHER NIGHT-WATCHMAN MISSING.—The employment of night-watchmen upon the wharves and piers of this City has become somewhat dangerous. It is stated that ten night-watchmen have lost their lives, or have been "missed," within a few years. On the evening of the 9th inst., THOMAS LYNN, in the employment of VAN HOESEN & BROTHER, of No. 67 South-street, was sent to watch sugar at Pier No. 27 North River. When last seen, he was at the post assigned him, but he has not since been seen or heard from. He had from five to ten dollars in money upon his person. Being a strictly sober man, it is feared that he has been drowned, or murdered by river thieves. He leaves a wife and small family in dependent circumstances, at No. 7 Greenwich-street.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—An unusually interesting meeting occurred at this Church on Saturday evening last, being the thirteenth anniversary of the Missionary Association connected with the Sabbath School. Brief and spirited addresses were made by Rev. Dr. WESTBROOK, of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, of Brazil, and Rev. Dr. BULLOCK, of Kentucky. The music was composed expressly for the occasion by EDMOND ROBERTS, and was sung by the choir and children with good effect. This is one of the most flourishing Sabbath Schools in the City, numbering nearly seven hundred pupils.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—In obedience to the call of the Chairman, the Tammany General Committee met, last evening, at head-quarters, full delegations from all the Wards being present. ELIJAH F. PURDY presided. After a brief consultation, the Committee appointed Wednesday evening for holding the primary meetings in the various Wards, for the appointment of delegates to the Aldermanic, Councilmanic and other Conventions, for the choice of candidates to be supported at the approaching Charter election.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The clipper ship *Andrew Jackson* arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool in 15 days' passage, with a full cargo. She also made the passage to Liverpool (grain laden) in 15 days, and on the voyage out and home has been only 30 days at sea (including two days calm,) and sailed over 6,500 miles, thus averaging nearly 220 miles a day throughout. A rate of speed probably never equaled, continuously, in a sailing vessel before. The *A. J.* arrived at the Bar on Sunday night.

LIQUOR-DEALERS' MEETING.—The New-York City and County Liquor Dealers' Protective Society held their regular monthly meeting, last evening, at the Bleecker House. New members were admitted, the liquor interest discussed, including the late decision of Judge HOFFMAN upon the constitutionality of the Sunday Liquor Law, and sundry protective expedients suggested.

TARGETING.—The Ackerman Guard, Capt. JAS. BRACKEN, numbering 35 muskets, with a handsome target and an assortment of prizes, among which was a splendid gold watch, went to Clifton Park, Staten Island, yesterday, on a shooting expedition. They brought back the remnants of the target, and pleasant memories of the day's excursion.

Attempted Assassination in William-street.

A LOVE-SICK FRENCHMAN SHOOTS HIS ITALIAN RIVAL.

LOUIS LAROME, the Frenchman who was taken before Justice WELSH on Wednesday last for sending a hostile message to an Italian plaster-cast maker named P. A. ORZALI, of whom he was jealous, but who was discharged from custody upon his promise to keep the peace, yesterday evening violated his agreement with the Magistrate and made an attempt to assassinate his rival by going to his workshop and shooting him in the breast, inflicting a wound which will, in all probability, prove fatal.

The object of the hot-headed Frenchman's love, and the cause of his enmity to ORZALI, is a German woman named SUSAN HESS, who lives in Vandewater-street, and follows the occupation of a laundress. He set his affections upon her some time since, but she states that she never favored his suit, and of late his attentions had been very offensive. Notwithstanding that she took every occasion which presented itself to manifest her displeasure at his advances, he persisted in following her, and finally she appealed to ORZALI, whose washerwoman she was, asking him to protect her from LAROME'S annoyances. He cheerfully complied with her request, and subsequently had an interview with the Frenchman, which resulted in a quarrel and fight, during which the latter was severely handled. Desirous of avenging his wounded honor, LAROME sent the challenge to fight a duel at Hoboken, before alluded to, in which he stigmatized ORZALI as an "Italian coward," and threatened to shoot him at sight if he refused to accord the meeting. ORZALI, not being willing to risk his life, caused the Frenchman's arrest, but in Court he made an abject apology, asserting that he had written the note while laboring under great excitement in consequence of the beating he had received, and begging so piteously to be let off, that the Judge believed his story and let him go. Subsequent events show, however, that he still harbored revenge, and last evening he put his declaration of "*vendetta*" into execution. All day long he had been loitering near the house where Miss HESS lived, and in the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, she came out into the street with the purpose of calling at ORZALI's place of business, No. 216 William-street, as she states, to obtain his dirty linen. She saw LAROME following her, and she hurried on in the hope of escaping him. On reaching ORZALI's shop, which is on the fifth floor of the building, LAROME was directly behind her, and as soon as he entered the room, without speaking a word, he drew a revolver and fired at ORZALI. The ball entered his breast, passing into the chest, and he fell, crying "I'm shot!" LAROME immediately fled, and before the persons who witnessed the affray could recover from their astonishment sufficiently to give an alarm, he was out of sight. Dr. T. LALANNE was at once summoned to attend ORZALI, and after laboring several hours he succeeded in extracting the ball. The patient, however, was in too critical a condition to admit of his removal to the Hospital, and he was made as comfortable as possible at the place where the affray occurred. Meantime, information of the matter had been given the police, and the witnesses were all taken into custody, and detained at the Fourth Ward Station-house. Miss HESS told Sergeant SOUDER that LAROME lived at No. 23 West Broadway, and Officer ALLEN was dispatched thither, under the belief that should he attempt to leave the City, he would first go for his clothing. The supposition proved to be well founded, for about 9 o'clock he went to his room, and was apprehended without trouble. He was taken to the station-house, where he stated that he was 39 years of age, a portrait-painter by profession, and that he rejoiced at having shot his victim. The affair occasioned little or no excitement in the neighborhood, because of its having occurred in the upper part of the building, where the report of the pistol was unheard, except by those persons in the room at the time.

Burglary at a Watchmaker's Store.

$3,500 WORTH OF WATCHES STOLEN—ARREST OF THE THIEVES AND THE RECEIVERS—NONE OF THE PROPERTY RECOVERED.

On the night of Saturday, the 10th inst., the jewelry store of JAMES JAQUET, No. 69 Nassau-street, was entered by burglars, who opened the safes by means of false keys and carried away 160 gold and silver watches, valued in the aggregate at $3,500. The robbery did not become known until the following Monday morning, when ADOLPH JAQUET, agent of the proprietor of the store, upon opening the safes, to commence the operations of the week, found that a large part of the stock had been removed. He at once went before Justice KELLY at the Tombs, and made an affidavit respecting the occurrence, charging that the burglary and robbery had been committed by parties unknown to him. Having been advised to bring the matter to the attention of Officer NIVEN, of the Second Ward Police, he did so, and the latter obtained the assistance of Detectives YOUNG and FARLEY in the "working out" of the case. An examination of the premises in connection with the manner in which the burglary had been perpetrated, led the officers to suspect that one of Mr. JAQUET's employes had been engaged in it, and in consequence the office boy of the concern, a youth named EUGENE MOUILLE, was arrested on Saturday last by Officer NIVEN, supposed to be guilty of the crime. He had not been a long time in custody ere he confessed that he had opened the safes with a key which he had had made expressly for the purpose, and that two young men of his acquaintance, named FRANK FAY and EUGENE RASIGA, had on the same night carried the watches to a room in the house No. 120 West Broadway, near Walker-street, which FAY occupied. Upon this information FAY was also arrested, as well as ELLEN SHAW, a woman who lived with him, and the other man, RASIGA. The prisoners at first asserted their innocence, and expressed great surprise that their honesty should have been impeached. Subsequently, however, FAY acknowledged his guilt to Officer NIVEN, and told how the property had been disposed of. He said that he and MOUILLE had first tried to sell the watches at a jewelry store in Hudson-street, but the jeweler was afraid to buy them, and advised them to "plant" or conceal them until the matter should be forgotten. FAY next went to the house of JACOB LEVY, who has long been known as a receiver of stolen goods and a most expert pickpocket, and showed him a sample, asking him to buy. LEVY questioned him as to how the watches came into his possession, and having been informed, he appointed a time to call at FAY's room and examine them. This he did, accompanied by his adopted son, JOHN SMITH, and after considerable chaffering a bargain was finally made, by which FAY and his confederates were to receive $1,100 for the property. Accordingly, on Thursday night a week ago, it was taken to LEVY's house, in Eldridge-street, near Canal, and delivered, but the latter declined on that occasion to pay more than $650, which was accepted by FAY, with the understanding that the balance should be paid within a few days. This information induced the detectives to search LEVY's house, to which Officers YOUNG and FARLEY obtained access in the night-time by stratagem, but no trace of the property was seen, LEVY having had ample time to dispose of it. He and SMITH, who acts as his business partner, were nevertheless arrested on a charge of having knowingly bought stolen goods, and yesterday all the prisoners having been taken before Justice KELLY were sent to prison pending the result of an examination. The officers have shown much shrewdness in conducting the case, and the zeal evinced by them in collecting the evidence will doubtless have the effect of bringing the guilty parties to conviction.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. President KALBFLEISCH in the chair. Under the "special order" a report of the Finance Committee was called up from the table, in favor of authorizing the Comptroller, under direction of the Finance Committee, to borrow, from time to time, upon the credit of the city, such moneys as may be necessary to pay 70 per cent. on all contracts for street improvements, when certified to as having been completed, and the assessments for the same are confirmed by the Common Council, and that he, in like manner, be authorized to issue the bonds of the city in payment thereof, said bonds to be called "Assessment Bonds," and to be redeemed in the manner provided in the act of April 16, 1860. Some discussion was had as to the policy of ordering the issue of bonds, to be made as required for use, with the special purpose named, but all amendments were voted down, and the original resolution was adopted. A furlough of four months was granted to the Street Commissioner, on account of ill health. Considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned till Wednesday evening next.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED MURDERER.—Officer LATIMVILLE, of the Fifth Precinct Police, on Sunday night arrested JOSEPH LAMBERT, in the woods about six miles back of Sing Sing, where he had been lurking for nearly a week. LAMBERT was arrested on suspicion of having murdered J. D. COLYER, in Queens County, on Monday night of last week. He was yesterday committed to the cells of the Fifth Precinct Station-house, and will probably be taken to Jamaica to-day, to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

PURCHASE OF A SLAVE.—At the conclusion of the evening service in Plymouth Church, Sunday last, Mr. BEECHER announced that LOUISA MONROE, a slave woman, was present, and wished to raise $800, which, with $400 already in her possession, would free her. A collection resulted in the receipt of $511, whereupon Mr. H. W. SAGE announced that he would pay the rest.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY.—Nos. 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 41, 16, 32, 51, 62, 69, 84.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 7, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 21, 49, 50, 51, 36, 53, 54, 24, 37, 16.

From British West Indies.

Georgetown, Demarara, papers up to Oct. 19 per bark *Princeton*, furnish the following items:

Hon. ROBERT J. WALCOTT, member of the Council, had died at Barbados, aged 78.

Bridgetown was invested with thieves, who had stripped nearly every house of its copper gutters and roofing.

Murders were on the increase at Trinidad, mostly perpetrated by coolies, while the crime of rape was fearfully prevalent. Some few arrests had been made.

At Antigua there was some little excitement relative to the sudden departure of a merchant leaving large liabilities.

A French brig had arrived at Georgetown with 112 immigrants from Madeira.

Arrived at Georgetown 12th, brig *Daniel Trowbridge*, NEIL, from New-York.

Sailed 10th, brigs *Gold Hunter*, St. John, N. B.; 18th, *Ianthe*, ELLINGWOOD, Baltimore; *Sophia*, BANKS, Halifax.

Arrived at Demerara, Sept. 27, barks *Princeton*, SEELEY, New-York; Oct. 18, *Lamplighter*, THOMPSON, New-York.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

To-day extensive preparations will be made at Governor's Island to dispatch a large force of United States soldiers to California. They are to strengthen the First Regiment of United States Dragoons and the Sixth Regiment of Infantry. The steamship *Pacific* will take them out. The soldiers will consist of two hundred men, who are to be distributed among the short companies of the Regiments named. They will be officered as follows: Lieut.-Col. MERCHANT will be in command, assisted by Capts. WHITTLESEY and DAVIDSON, Lieuts. McKEE, BAKER, WORTH and RILEY, Sixth Infantry, Lieut. QUATTLEBAUM, Ninth Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon SHORT. On the arrival of the recruits at San Francisco Lieut.-Col. MERCHANT will resume command of the Third Artillery at the Presidio, when Lieut.-Col. NAUMAN will repair to Fort Vancouver, W. T., to command the Artillery School of Practice. On his arrival there the headquarters of the Fourth Infantry will be removed to Fort Dallas.

As before reported, the United States Corvette *Saratoga* left Philadelphia on Friday to reinforce our squadron now serving on the coast of Africa. We have already published a list of her officers.

The *Saratoga* relieves the *Marion* sloop-of-war, which returned some time since to Portsmouth, N. H.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years.
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough. Cold. Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer" N. P. WILLIS.
BROWN'S TROCHES — "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.
BROWN'S TROCHES — "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
BROWN'S TROCHES — "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.
BROWN'S TROCHES — "Certain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES — "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES — "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*
BROWN'S TROCHES — "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.*
BROWN'S TROCHES — Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
BROWN'S TROCHES — "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expenses, consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, confirming the validity of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's patent, enable this Company to furnish their sewing-machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use and manufacturers in the same range of material, is attested by tens of thousands using them, and the moderate prices at which they are now sold, place them within the reach of all, and obviate all excuse for purchasing those inferior and low-priced machines, which have so much prejudiced the sewing-machine business.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known House of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for various veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Sillcock & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Mothers, if you would know how properly to govern your children and direct them in the manner to secure their future welfare, submit their heads for a Phrenological Examination to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Travelers! Drive Direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. It is conducted on the European plan. Good fare, clean rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig—A Novelty—Partings warranted not to soil or stain—fit guaranteed—no turning up behind. Made only by Clirehugh, No. 220 Broadway, corner Reade-st., near A. T. Stewart's.

Toothache cured in five minutes by Dr. TOBIAS' wonderful Venetian Liniment, or no pay—Headache in half-an-hour. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway, for the present will sell his boots and shoes 25 cents a pair less, on account of pressure. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

Rogers & Raymond
Are this season presenting many
NEW AND SPECIAL STYLES
OF
MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
Including unique and dashing overcoats, with and without capes, new fashions in business and traveling suits, and novelties in dress and undress clothing of every description. Those who desire to combine the
ACME OF ELEGANCE
with the
SUPERLATIVE OF CHEAPNESS,
will find both at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
And No. 214 Broadway.

What to Do.
Upon the first feeling of pain, you may be quite certain that some natural outlet of the body is in some way obstructed. Take at once a dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and persevere for some days, if necessary, until the difficulty is removed. How much severe sickness, how many lives would be saved if this advice were faithfully followed! BRANDRETH'S PILLS, 25 cents per box, with directions, at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

China, Glass, Chandeliers, Plated Goods, &c.,
At a great reduction for cash.
We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those who wish to buy.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

$40 Parker Sewing Machines. $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MILLER—HARRISON.—In Newcastle, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 15, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Mr. Buck, HENRY MILLER, of Bedford, to S. LOUISE HARRISON, of Mount Kisco.

DIED.

SAMMIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 18, of diphtheria, MARY LOUISE SAMMIS, second daughter of Chas. A. and Charlotte L. Sammis, aged 12 years and 1 month. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 207 Monroe-st.

CARR.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 18, Miss ROSINA CARR.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 851 6th-av., without further invitation.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 19, at 6 o'clock P. M., CHAUNCEY ST. JOHN, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Milton St. John, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 73 West 38th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ESSLER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 19, ANN MARIA, daughter of Peter and Susan Ann Essler, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 168 Suffolk-st.

ROOME.—In this City, of inflammation of the lungs, ROBERT LEE, youngest son of Wm. J. and Mary Ann Roome, aged 15 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock, from No. 185 Mott-st.

TURNER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS Of every description. LORD & TAYLOR'S, No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAIN RICH SILKS. MAGENTA FUSCHIA, ROSE DE NAUVO, And all other FASHIONABLE SHADES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS. A large assortment of choice MOURNING DRESS GOODS, suitable for the present season, received per late arrivals, for sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. Canal, corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS. LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY KIND, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CONTINUATION of the GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE by PRIVATE TREATY, of LADIES' CLOAKS, SACQUES, PALETOTS and FANCY FURS, Forming the estates of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT. (Formerly Geo. Bulpin,) And W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.. (Formerly Mackenzie,) Canal-st., BANKRUPTS, Now congregated at the store, No. 361 BROADWAY.

These combined stocks, having been purchased of the assignees at 50 PER CENT. BELOW IMPORTATION COST, Will be offered at UNPARALLELED PRICES, To effect a total clearance. J. W. PROCTOR, Transferee.

CHARLES STREET, No. 475 BROADWAY, Having a much larger stock of LADIES' CLOAKS in his wholesale department than is usual with him at this season, he has determined to offer THE ENTIRE BALANCE AT RETAIL FOR 30 DAYS. Ladies will select from the largest assortment ever offered of new stylish and superior made garments in VELVET, CLOTH, TRICOT, and every other variety of material at 30 per cent. less than regular prices. He will also offer 500 PARIS BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, of the finest quality, AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. CHARLES STREET, Exclusive dealer in Cloaks and Shawls, No. 475 BROADWAY, Between Broome and Grand sts.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS. WILKES & MOYNAN, Are now opening their entire stock of DRESS GOODS at greatly reduced prices. OTTOMAN CLOTHS, plain and striped, $1 per yard, reduced from $1 25. FIGURED OTTOMAN CLOTHS, $1 and $1 12½, reduced from $1 25 and $1 50. FRENCH POPLINS, 75 cents, reduced from $1. BAGATHEA CLOTHS, 38., reduced from 50 cents. FRENCH PRINTED DELAINES, 50 per cent. below cost. FRENCH MERINOES, 5s. 6d. and 6s., reduced from 7s. and $1.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS. We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS. WILKES & MOYNAN, Are now offering great bargains in LACE CURTAINS,

$5 50 per pair, formerly $7.			
$7 50, formerly	$10 50	$11 50 formerly	$15 00
$9 00, formerly	$12 50	$12 50 formerly	$16 00
$10 50, formerly	$14 00	$14 00 formerly	$18 00
$16 00, formerly			$20 00
$20 00, formerly			$25 00

BEEKMAN & CO. Will open, on Monday, Nov. 19, 1860, 250 Point Lace Sets, of the newest designs, from $15 to $30 a set. ALSO, A few more of those Point Lace Collars at $3. Also, a choice assortment of Medallion Lace Collars. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and Fourth sts., WILKES & MOYNAN Have constantly on hand a full assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Winter Hosiery; 5,000 dozen Ladies', French Kid Gloves at 4s. 6d. and 6s. per pair, greatly under cost of importation. Also a full assortment of Flannels and Domestic Goods, &c., &c., &c.

LACE CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS, AT AUCTION PRICES. Also, a general assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, Comprising Blankets of all qualities, Sheeting, Shirting, Tewelings, Damasks, Flannels, &c., &c., &c., at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!! We have just manufactured a large stock of FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS, of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

RICH SILKS—RICH SILKS. Just received per steamer *Fulton*, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, One case of the most elegant SILKS of the season. Latest Paris styles.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS. WILKES & MOYNAN Are now selling SILKS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

LYONS VELVETS, IN ALL WIDTHS AND AT ALL PRICES. Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY-GOODS. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway. We have always very desirable bargains at this season. To offer to our Retail Trade, in

Napkins,	Table Damasks,
Linen Sheetings,	Doylies.
Blankets,	Quilts,
Table Covers,	Floor Baizes,
Wine Cloths.	Towelings,

And every variety of Cloth, Linen or Silk material, of furnish a house or hotel.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, At retail, at less than wholesale prices. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO, will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19, The entire balance of their wholesale stock of LINENS, DAMASKS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, &c. AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

WAMSUTTA MILLS. WILLARD, WOOD & CO., Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st., Sole Agents for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 32-inch and 27-inch SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS Will be offered at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19, AT STILL LOWER PRICES. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

BREAKFAST CAPS. BREAKFAST CAPS FROM AUCTION, At less than half price. E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, ALSO a great variety of black and colored velvet ribbons and buttons, belt ribbons, buckles, clasps and slides. A large assortment of fancy goods and small wares. Zephyr worsted 12½ cents, at EIGER'S, No. 302 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOAKS OF LYONS VELVETS, FANCY WOOLEN FABRICS, &c., &c., Made after the LATEST PARIS SHAPES, And trimmed in the most elegant manner FOR FIRST-CLASS TRADE. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. Are now offering at retail and wholesale, their immense Fall importations of RICH LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, Vestibule Laces, Drapery Muslins, at a great reduction in price. Canal, corner of Mercer.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS. VELOURS, REPS, POPLINS, MERINOES, GRISAILLES, &c., Below usual prices. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BALL AND EVENING SILKS. MOIRE ANTIQUES, FASHIONABLE SHADES, and RICH PARIS SILKS, in great variety. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY. No. 473 Broadway. Super Black Beaver Cloaks, At Lowest Prices.

1860. FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. 1860. CROSSLEY'S Velvet Medallion Carpets, $1 50 per yard. GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. CROSSLEY'S Best Velvet Carpets, $1 40 per yard. Second Quality, $1 25 per yard. GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. CROSSLEY'S Best Tapestry Carpets, 90 cents per yard. GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st.

TAPESTRY CARPETS. A Job Lot, 80 cents per yard. GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st. 150 feet East of Broadway.

301 NO NORTH, NO SOUTH. 301 SPLENDID BARGAINS, FOR ALL IN RICH DRESS GOODS, From late Auction Sales. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., OFFER EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS, In the following Dress Goods: EXTRA RICH BROCADE SILKS—NEW STYLES, Small, neat Figures, At $1 per Yard—Invoice Cost, $1 50. RICH FIGURED AND STRIPE BAYADERES, At $1 per Yard—Invoice Cost, $1 40. RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS, At 75 cents per Yard—Invoiced at $1 25. 100 pieces PARISIAN STYLE DELAINES, At 1s. per yard; cost 25 cents. 100 pieces RICH VALENCIES, At 1s. per yard; cost 25 cents. LOOK AT THE PRICES, and EXAMINE THESE GOODS VERY CLOSELY. MADDER-COLORED PRINTS, at 6½ cents per Yard, Warranted Fast Colors. WHITE DEMET FLANNELS—VERY FINE, Only 12½ cents per Yard. 500 Pairs ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS, At $3—Manufacturer's Cost, $5. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST.

AT CUSHMAN'S. Ladies will find Ribbed Hose, 1s. a pair. 10,000 pair Ladies KID GLOVES, (the very best,) 63c. a pair. At CUSHMAN'S, 6th-av., corner 28th-st. 5,000 Real STEEL SCISSORS, 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c. a pair. 5,000 HAIR BRUSHES, 12c., 15c., 18c., and 25c. Cheap Lot. 5,000 ARTICLES in the Tape and Needle Line under price. 5,000 LADIES and GENTS LINEN HDKFS., 6c., 8c., 10c. and 12½c.—Cheap. 5,000 Ladies' HOOP SKIRTS, 31c., 37c., 44c., 50c. and 62c. 5,000 LADIES' CLASP CORSETS, $1. French Corsets, 75c. 5,000 yards RIBBONS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., and 10c. a per yard. At CUSHMAN'S, 5,000 Collars, 7c., 12c., 15c., 25c. to 87c. 5,000 Men's Undershirts and Drawers, 37c., 44c., 50c. pair. AT CUSHMAN'S NEW STORE, NO 463 6TH-AV., Corner 28th-st.

LACE CURTAINS, Very greatly reduced in prices to close the Season's Importations, AT RETAIL. Lace Curtains sold at $6 reduced to $5. From $8 to $6. From $10 to $8. From $12 50 to $10. From $20 to $16. The entire stock of Swiss Nottingham and Muslin Curtains, Will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. A few soiled and auction Curtains, Very low. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19, THEIR ENTIRE large and varied stock of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c., For Fall and Winter wear, At a great sacrifice on former prices.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., (Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway,) Have made A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES Of their heavy stock OF RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES. An early inspection is respectfully solicited, as we are determined to offer some extraordinary bargains for the balance of the season.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19, The entire balance of their wholesale stock of HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND GLOVES, At a great sacrifice on cost.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, PER STEAMER ADRIATIC. Will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 19, STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail. SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

SPLENDID RIBBONS—6, 8, 10, 12½, 15, 18, 21 and 25 cents a yard, very much under regular prices. Call and see them. Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st. C. J. CUSHMAN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY MARE OF SPANISH blood, bob-tail, a fast traveler, will be sold cheap, with wagon and harness. $500 for the whole establishment. To be seen at stable, No. 15 Vestry-st. Applications to C. B. WOOD, No. 396 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, GROCERY WAGON AND harness; the wagon is nearly new; the horse six years old, warranted sound, and will stand without hitching. Apply at No. 299 4th-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, washing to take to her own residence; understands French fluting; has been laundress in some of the first-class families, to whom she can refer. Apply to Mrs. GALLAGHER, No. 190 East 31st-st.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, some gentlemen's washing, or would do some fine family washing; good reference given. Apply for this week at No. 131 7th-st., Room No. 12.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. It never fails to kill the pain, And makes no soil, no grease, no stain. Sold by Gulon, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Doane-sts., and other druggists. Depot No. 166 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress, in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; can show the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 110 East 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and mind children; no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 333 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid or plain cooking in a private family, City or country; good City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged. Apply at No. 173 West 28th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 65 West 27th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing. Can bring the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 348 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 138 West 33d-st., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 27 Grove-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress by an honest girl. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 179 Amity-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 89 Greenwich-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—A respectable woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or to cook and assist in the washing; understands her business, and is a good baker. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 28 Hammond-st.; no objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 85 West 25th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman; or would do the housework of a small private family; has got good references. Call at No. 175 Varick-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a trusty young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be found at her late employer's, No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl as children's nurse and seamstress; understands her business; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 15 East 15th-st., from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American girl of 14 years of age, a situation to mind a child, or assist in light housework. Call for 3 days at No. 286 Spring-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND TO DO PLAIN SEWING.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; has lived four years in her last place. Apply at No. 170 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of meats, games and soups and jellies, and all kinds of pastry and deserts; is a first rate baker; no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., in the book and paper store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands meats, soups, game and jellies; understands all kinds of pastry, and is a first-rate baker; will assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch woman, as good cook; is experienced in cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, desserts, pastries, games, and is a good bread baker; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 63 Columbia-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., first floor, rear house.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, such as meat, soups, creams and pastry; has lived in first-class families in this City; can give the best of reference. Call for two days, at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 55 3d-av., in the store; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; the hours from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a respectable woman as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference for capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 66 West 20th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., with her present employer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Protestant young woman; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Address No. 99½ 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced cook, who understands cooking all kinds of meats and soups; is also a good baker; can give good City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESpectable private family as cook; understands soups and meats, jellies and game, good bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given; call at No. 118 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands meats, soups and jellies; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class German and English cook, in a private family; good reference. Can be seen at No. 89 11th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 267 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable widow lady, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking and deserts. Also, a lady young woman, of 17, to do chamberwork or waiting, nursing or plain sewing, together or separate; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., second floor, front room. To be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; who thoroughly understands her business in every branch; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as nurse and seamstress; the cook has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from their last places. Call at No. 147 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; wants a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, competent and industrious girl; will be found a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; makes and bakes first-rate bread. Has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or the work of a small private family; is a clean, tidy girl, cheerful habits, and Canadian born; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 319 9th-st., between Avenues B and C, second floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands milk and butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 139 Madison-st., third floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, in a small, genteel, quiet family, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands the duties of each, and will be found neat and obliging. Good City reference. Apply at No. 410 3d-av., near 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman who fully understands her business as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 49 West 13th-st., over the store; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as excellent cook; understands her business perfectly; would be willing to assist with washing if required; has four years' City reference; can be seen at 161 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced person, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to assist in washing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, or to do housework, in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance from New-York. Call at No. 115 Mott-st., Room No. 12, near Hester.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 320 Rivington-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as cook; understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 24th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family, is a good washer and ironer; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 94 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands baking; good City reference. Can be seen at the corner of 36th-st. and 8th-av.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by two respectable young women; one as first-class cook, understands soups, game and all kinds of jellies; would assist with the washing if required. The other as competent waitress; both perfectly understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 23d-st., near 7th-av., her present employer's.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a well-recommended Protestant woman, who understands her business in every respect, as cook, washer and ironer: is a first-rate baker; willing and obliging. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with good reference, wants a situation in City or country; can cook well, bake well, and wash and iron well; can enter her place immediately. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, LAUNDRESSES, SEAMSTRESSES, NURSES, GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—Over 100 nice, tidy, capable and willing girls, with excellent references—some of the best servants in this City—can be found, to-day, at the Select Female Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Only first-class servants allowed here. Employers calling can see at once the advantages of this Agency.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a good housekeeper in a private family, institution or seminary. She thoroughly understands housekeeping in all its branches; is capable of taking the entire charge; understands the care and management of children and the care of their wardrobe; is willing to make herself useful; can give good reference. Call at or address for three days, T. E., No. 131 Duffield-st., fourth house from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a small private family; the best of reference given and required. Address G. P. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD SITUAtion by a young German girl, in a small American family; she understands sewing and ironing. Call at No. 39 Elm-st., corner of Hester, second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; understands muslins, laces, fluting, embroideries and gentlemen's linen, or would go as chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 191 East 20th-st., near the 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a small private family; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WISHES a situation as nurse; she thoroughly understands her business and can furnish the highest reference as to character and capability; can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as child's nurse; can bring the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 224 West 16th-st., rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an English Protestant girl as nurse; can take charge of a baby, and bring it up on a bottle if required; is willing to travel; can take good care of children at sea, or wait on a lady; good City references. Apply at her present employer's, No. 136 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good, quick sewer; has City reference. Call at No. 175 6th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse, chambermaid or waitress in a private family; will be well recommended by her present employers, at No. 19 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where she can be seen.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young Scotch woman. Good recommendation. Call for a few days at No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for a good girl, as child's nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid; she is honest, reliable and faithful; most excellent in the care of a baby. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 26 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, at her present employer's.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a Protestant English woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is also an excellent seamstress; can produce good City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young English woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. City reference from her last place. Call at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Scotch woman as nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WOman wants a situation; can cut and fit children's clothes, do up muslins and fine linens; will make herself otherwise useful if required; no objection to leave the City with a genteel family as nurse; City references. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; will be found competent and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at Miss Ennever's fancy-store, No. 290½ 3d-av., between 22d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT seamstress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in light chamberwork, or the care of children; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse; has no objection to travel with a lady; is able to take care of a young baby; has no objections to Cuba, New-Orleans, Europe or France; is very healthy on sea; can be highly recommended. Call at or address S. W., No. 525 2d-av., near 33d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT girl a situation as first-class waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; or as thorough chambermaid and do part of the washing and ironing. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, with good City reference, as waitress. Can be well recommended from her last employer. Apply, from 10 to 4 o'clock, for two days, at No. 2½ East 23d-st., Madison-square.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as waitress and chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; perfectly understands either capacity; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress and chambermaid, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 312 Hudson-st., near Vandam-st., up stairs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as waitress; no objections to light chamberwork in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived five years; call at No. 76 4th av., corner 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress and do chamberwork; good City reference. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., front basement, between 5th and 6th avenues.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman to do waiting and chamberwork in a small family, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 31 East 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and do plain sewing; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 327 4th-st., corner of Mercer-st.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.—The American Friendly Institute, No. 2½ East 23d-st., Madison-square, for providing families with good, trustworthy and capable servants, of both sexes; home and foreign domestics, for City or country. Ladies will call and examine our reference list. Respectable girls wishing situations will apply immediately. Hotels and boarding-houses supplied gratis. J. COOK, Agent; W. H. POYNTON, Superintendent.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST CLASS IN great abundance—German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.—may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House. French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITuation in the above capacity; is a good plain writer; quick at figures, and would not object to act as light porter, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. Address J. C., Box 101 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED. MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man 21 years old, a situation as book-keeper, clerk, &c.; has a good practical knowledge of book-keeping and several years' experience in business; highest testimonials as to character, and security to any amount required. Salary no object. Address JOHN M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young man as book-keeper, clerk or salesman; has a good practical knowledge of book-keeping, single and double entry; several years' experience in business; can write good and quick, and very smart at figures; can give security in any amount required, and the highest references. Address JOHN M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN well recommended, a place as coachman or groom. Apply at the office of Henry Young, No. 59 Reade-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a colored man; the very best of City reference given. Apply at Samuel L. Post's saddlery store, No. 1,170 Broadway, near 28th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A COACHMAN OR groom's situation wanted, by a steady, sober young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would keep a small garden in order, if required, or make himself in any other way useful. Address J. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young man as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; has been living with noblemen in the old country. No objections to the City or country. Address C. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young man as coachman or waiter; good City reference; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man, where his attention will be required towards the welfare of the culture of fruits, flowers and vegetables; is well versed in their constitution and the elements which make vegetation healthy and fruitful. Address N. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands both, and laying out of new grounds, fruits and flowers, and will make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS,
Near the lower part of the Central Park.
NAMELY:

One lot on Broadway, northwest corner of 69th-st., and one lot on 10th-av., northeast corner of 69th-st., in rear of Broadway lot; to be sold together, with the buildings thereon.

The three lots adjoining, fronting on Broadway and running through to 10th-av.; will be sold singly, with the buildings thereon.

The two adjoining lots, also fronting on Broadway, and running through to 10th-av.. with the brick house thereon; will be sold together.

Two-thirds of the purchase money on mortgage for three years.

For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
311 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Carmansville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington,
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 146d, 144th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th and 155th sts., together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most delightful part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River Sound, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an attractive and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 20 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,

The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 27th and 28th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 270 and 272 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 20th and 21st inst, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

The goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

AUCTION SALE
Of
CHOICE GREEN-HOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS,
At the
FLUSHING EXOTIC GARDENS,
FLUSHING, NOV. 22, 1860,
Consisting of camellia japonicas, many large specimens; large acacias, Chinese azalias, ericas, lawrustinus, pittosporums, gordonias, genistas—a large and choice lot of plants, with variegated foliage, of the finest and newest varieties. Gold and silver ferns, mosses, orchidia (air-plants) in variety, and plants suitable for the parlor and Wardean cases, together with an assortment of the new Hardy grapevines; hybrid, perpetual and climbing roses, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock P. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
NEW-YORK, WILLIAMSBURGH AND YONKERS PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 44th-st., 2 new 3-story and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 277 and 279, n. s., between 9th and 10th avs.; houses 20x44, and contain gas, water, range, &c.; lots, 20x100.5.

On South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, 2 three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 169 and 171, near 6th-st.; lots, 20x100 feet each.

AT YONKERS:

Four acres, with water right, on Warburton-av, and Lamartine-st., fronting on the Hudson River, five minutes' walk from depôt, adjoining land of Thaddeus Bell. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL., vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 1, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.

T. H. RODMAN, Referee.

SMITH & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

A. J. T. HUNGERFORD & CO., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Sold by order of Lemuel Vanderpool, Esq., HUNGERFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on this day (TUESDAY,) Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, all the superb and costly furniture, paintings, statuary, bronze, decorative piano forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., contained in the elegant private residence, No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A. LEBASE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION! AUCTION!—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) at the private residence No. 68 West 11th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, will be sold all the contents of the house, which is furnished throughout with everything useful and ornamental usually found in a first-class gentleman's residence. The house to let; rent $1,000 a year.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at Auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Courtland-st. Comprising a full assortment of men's and boys' heavy boots, also women's, misses and children's wear of all kinds. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY will sell THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, beds, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses, feather-beds, counters, heaters, stoves, mirrors, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, bookcases, wardrobes, kitchenware, &c.

FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.: A sorrel mare, 8 years old, about 15 hands high, long tail, kind in single and double harness, an excellent saddle horse, of the Kemble & Jackson stock; warranted sound; sold for want of use.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 381 Pearl-st. A complete assortment of choice goods, in lots, for dealers; goods free, sales free, call and see.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1860.

ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* [WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELLISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornellison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.

ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.
je26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, }

ASTROLOGY

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consult her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail. N. B.—Mme. WILSON is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. No. 189 Alben-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

(OFFICIAL.)
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened and acted on said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 23 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano.*)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	
10:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	1:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
6:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point: 7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M. Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, Oct. 15, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Express trains, and 10 A. M. Mail train; Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville; White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; White Plains, 6:15 P. M. from White-st. Depôt, stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 5 A. M.; East Albany, 5:15 A. M., Express train; Albany, 3:45 P. M.; East Albany, 4 P. M., Express train; Albany, 9 A. M.; East Albany, 9:15 A. M., Mail train; Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont; White Plains, 8, 7, 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car.) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M., leave Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M. and 8:15 P. M. From New-York—For Suffern at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST. FOOT JERSEY CITY. Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York a 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 15 m., fare $3 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, 19 years of age, of not very prepossessing appearance, but of a jovial temperament, desires to form the acquaintance of a lady not exceeding his own age with a view to matrimony this coming New-Year's. The advertiser is sincere, and requests none but such to address, stating age, &c., to G. S. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 499 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting DR. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL CARD.—THIERS' FRENCH PANacea, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is an invaluable scientific medicinal combination for female debility, constitutional derangement, and periodic irregularities. Mailed to any address, in letter form. Price $1, $2 and $3. The Ladies' Circular, with full particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and avoid quackery. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator cures Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunter Dispensary, No. 3 Divinity-st., New-York City, established in 1826, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.

Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

FALL OF 1860.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

We shall offer goods in job-lots for cash, the next thirty days, at the following prices:
Fine Young Hyson Tea, in half chests, from 38½c. to 40c.
Good Black Tea, in half chests, from 25c. to 30c.
Choice new Oolong Tea, in half chests, from 35c. to 38c.
Fine Old English breakfast Congou, from 36c. to 45c.
Fresh roasted Coffee, in bbls. or bags, from 15½c. to 18c.
Good ground Coffee, in bbls. or boxes, from 10c. to 15c.
No. 1 Government Nutmegs, in cases, from 42c. to 45c.
Prime new Cassia, in matts, 22c.
First quality Manilla Indigo, from 40c. to 60c.
First invoice Yedo Oolong, in store and for sale at importer's prices.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa. French, Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market. For sale by Grocers generally.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EDICTALLADUNG.

In Sachen Gotthard Victor EICKE EHEFRAU, Catharina Maria, Geb. Aberlein. Klagerin, wider ihren Ehemann, Beklagten wird Beidurch dem Beklagten aufgegeben, im Termine vom
4TEN FEBRUAR, 1861,
MORGENS 10 UHR,
vor dem Obergerichte auf dem Rathhause hieselbst zu erscheinen und sich auf die von der Klagerin dem Gerichte eingereichte Klage in welcher wegen eines ihm zur Last gelegten wiederholten Ehebruchs und wegen boslicher Verlassung, Ehescheidung beantragt und gebeten wird, ihn als den schuldigen Theil seines Antheils am Sammtgute verlustig zu erklaeren, der Klagerin die Erziehung der Kinder zu ueberweisen und den Beklagten in die Kosten dieses Processes zu verurtheilen.—rechts bestaendig zu erklaeren, unter der Warnung, dass er im Falle des Ausbleibens als der der Klage zum Grunde gelegten Thatsachen gestaendig angenommen und mit seinen Einreden ausgeschlossen werden wird.

Erkannt vom Obergerichte der freien Hansestadt Bremen, am 22ten October, 1860.

DR. POST, Secretar.

CITY OF NEW-YORK: DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st., Nov. 16, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ONE per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that Two per Cent. will be added on the 15th of December. No money received after 2 P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

SPORTING.

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE—THE LARGEST and handsomest Newfoundland dog that has ever been seen in America; is jet black, well-trained; from 18 months to 2 years old, also, Scotch deer hounds, English greyhounds, pointers, setters, hunting spaniels, King Charles spaniels, Italian greyhounds, black tan terriers, Scotch and Skye terriers, English bull and bull terriers, Newfoundland pups, St. Bernard pups, 10 months old, over distemper, well trained, 33 inches high and 6 feet 6 inches long; weight, 125 pounds. Dogs of all breeds. Address H. GARDNER, corner of 50th-st. and Broadway, New-York.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL.—FURNACE, Grate and Range Coal, of the best quality, for domestic use. Weight warranted, and delivered in perfect order in all parts of the City. Orders received at the yard, No. 322 8th-av., corner 27th-st., or at the office of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, No. 36 Wall-st.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SAV

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

[Concluded from First Page.]

the very threshold of their success in the right, get down upon their knees before the South and beg her pardon for having exercised their constitutional privilege of electing fairly the man of their choice, and whose antecedents all indicate his loyalty to the Constitution and his deference to individual State rights. CIVIS.

SECESSION AND HOW TO EFFECT IT.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 16.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your calm and comprehensive view in yesterday's paper, in regard to the only possible and practicable mode of secession, should be thoroughly considered by every reflecting mind, whether North, South, East or West.

It is an apparent fact that South Carolina has been alienated in feeling from the Free States, and from her allegiance to the Constitution since 1831. It is idle now to argue whether her position is based on wisdom or founded on justice. The naked question for the American people to decide is whether it is better to uphold our sacred Constitution by force, as South Carolina seems determined in her madness we shall do, or to so amend it that she may secede in peace, without violating its organic form, its spirit having been buried previous to 1831.

That this desirable end may be consummated, the Governors of the other States should promptly convene their Legislatures and recommend that they instruct their Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for an amendment giving a full and complete constitutional permission for South Carolina to secede from the Union. We will say to her, "If you can forget that we have one country, one language, one God, depart in peace. Our past memories and present feelings alike prevent us from embroiling ourselves in civil war. All we ask is that we may be permitted to visit the graves of our forefathers, who died covered with immortal glory, fighting side by side with your SUMTER and MARION, and now sleep the sleep of death beneath your Palmettos." DELAWARE.

CONVENTION OF ALL THE STATES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Doubtless, at such a time as the present, you are overwhelmed with communications on the present crisis of affairs, and yet I venture to trouble you with my views on the subject, expecting you to estimate them at what they are worth.

The remedy I propose for the present agitation is simply this: Let a CONVENTION of *the people of the United States* be called, by joint resolution of Congress at its approaching session, to meet on or about the 15th day of February next, and let its members, peaceably and definitively, settle the question, which is now agitating the whole country. If it be well ascertained at such convention that one or more States, as represented by their delegates, are in favor of a Southern Confederacy, and that no arguments or remonstrances on the part of their fellow members can change their views, then let said Convention agree upon the dividing lines of State and Territorial possessions, the distribution of the public property, the division of the Army and Navy, and other important questions arising from such a momentous event, and let us thereupon part in peace from our Southern brethren. As to the composition of said Convention, I would suggest that each State send twice as many delegates as it is entitled to members of Congress, said delegates, however, to be chosen by the *direct popular vote* in each State, and not by the several Legislatures. Let its place of meeting be WASHINGTON.

SINCERITY OF THE MOVEMENT FOR DISUNION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow one who has excellent opportunities for judging correctly to assure you that the representations made to you that the excitement is abating at the South, and the danger vanishing, are utterly unfounded. So far from it, the exasperation of the Southern people is every moment increasing. Even in Virginia, entirely conservative at this time, the excitement is on the march, and no one can undertake to say that before the meeting of her Legislature in January, there will not be a majority for disunion. I am as decidedly for the Union as any man within its limits, and even one of those who think there is nothing to justify now a resort to dissolution. But I think in the present perilous condition of the country, the truth ought to be fully faced. The North will make a fatal mistake if it calculates on the abandonment by the South of the secession movement. My own opinion, founded on good data is, that nothing short of Almighty power can save the Union. If anything human can, it will be the absence of all irritating conduct on the part of our Northern brethren, and a prompt modification of their offensive legislation. This *may* save the country, though I do not believe it will. But the remedy is worth trying. Yours, &c.

POSITION OF VIRGINIA IN THE OLDEN TIME.

THE OLD DOMINION IN 1796.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In 1796 Hon. ST. GEORGE TUCKER, one of the Judges of the General Court in that State, and Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary, after delivering his course of lectures there on Law and Police, published in a small volume, that part of it which related to Slavery, with a plan for its gradual abolition, and submitted and inscribed it to the General Assembly of Virginia. The work is a very concise and interesting history of the origin of Slavery—white and black—in this and other countries, with extracts from laws on the subject, and statistics, and closing with his plan of *gradual* emancipation, which, he flattered himself, was liable to fewer objections than most others that had been submitted to the public, showing that in those days it was common to submit such plans to the public in Virginia.

His comments on the institution in the first and last pages, though then constituting part of the instruction given to the Virginia youth attending the University, are such as in our day, in many parts South, would hang a man on the nearest tree. There is no doubt but that in Virginia in 1796 the same opinions were held by her most prominent citizens—opinions which the South will not allow men now to hold in the Free States.

INCENDIARY NEWSPAPERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 19, 1860.

Although I am in favor of tolerating the largest liberty in newspaper opinions and the publication of sensation articles, yet I think that when a journal labors to create and feed a panic by exaggerations, in panic times, it should be frowned down. Is not this the present position of the *Herald?* I think so; and I shall discontinue taking the paper for that reason. If the thousands in this City who believe as I do would do the same thing we should have no more panic articles to frighten timid people.

EX-SUBSCRIBER TO THE HERALD.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

MANIFESTO FROM SENATOR DOUGLAS.

OUGHT THE SOUTH TO SECEDE ON ACCOUNT OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION?

A number of prominent citizens of New-Orleans on the 12th inst. addressed a note to Senator DOUGLAS asking him to deliver a speech in that city "on the present condition of the affairs of our country." The invitation elicited the following reply:

GENTLEMEN: Your request to address the citizens of New-Orleans, "on the present condition of the affairs of our country," has just been placed in my hands. An invitation so numerously signed by the most eminent business men of this great commercial city implies a compliment which I duly appreciate, and am exceedingly reluctant to decline.

These are not the times for patriotic men to affect indifference, or to degenerate into despondency, or to rush madly into violent and extreme measures. Just in proportion as our common country is environed with peril, it becomes the imperative duty of every patriot in the land to increase his efforts and exert his utmost powers and energies to rescue the Republic from the disasters which threaten its integrity.

No man in America regrets the election of Mr. LINCOLN more than I do; none made more strenuous exertions to defeat him; none differ with him more radically and irreconcileably upon all the great issues involved in the contest. No man living is prepared to resist, by all the legitimate means sanctioned by the Constitution and laws of our country, the aggressive policy which he and his party are understood to represent. But while I say this, I am bound, as a good citizen and law-abiding man, to declare my conscientious conviction that the mere election of any man to the Presidency by the American people, in accordance with the Constitution and laws, does not of itself furnish any just cause or reasonable ground for dissolving the Federal Union.

It is not pretended, so far as I am informed, that any provision of the Constitution has been violated in the recent election. No act has been done which impairs or destroys the constitutional rights of any State or citizen. Nothing has yet occurred to release any citizen from his oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, which is the *supreme law* of every State and of every citizen. But while it is conceded that no act has yet been done which impairs the rights or endangers the peace and safety of any portion of our country, it is *apprehended* that the election of Mr. LINCOLN carries with it the assurance that the policy and principles of the party by which he was elected will prevail, and be carried into practical effect in every department of the Federal Government, and thereby *will* endanger the peace and safety of the Slaveholding States. Is this apprehension well founded? Do the results of the recent election justify this apprehension? The President can do nothing except what the law authorizes. His duty is to see the laws faithfully executed. If he fails to perform this duty, he will soon find himself a prisoner before the high court of impeachment. Fortunately, that tribunal is so constituted as to command the confidence of the people of the entire South, as well as of the conservative men of the North. We have this security, that the existing laws will be faithfully executed. I have yet to learn that the people of the South complain of the acts of Congress now on the statute-book, upon the subject of Slavery, as applicable to the States or the Territories, or to the District of Columbia. These laws were enacted, mainly, if not entirely, by the joint action of the conservative members of the North and South, in opposition to the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers, and have been acquiesced in by the Southern people as well as by their Senators and Representatives, under the present and preceding Administrations of the Federal Government. Consequently, it is fair to presume that the South, so far from demanding the repeal of the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery as essential to her safety and equality in the Union, will insist upon their being retained upon the statute books, and faithfully executed. Nor are we permitted to infer that the Southern people require any additional legislation by Congress on this subject, for the reason that the Southern Senators and Representatives have not introduced and advocated any changes in the existing legislation upon the Slavery question under the present Administration, and that of Mr. PIERCE, when the Abolitionists and Free Soilers were in the minority in both Houses of Congress.

Assuming, therefore, that the Southern people and their Senators and Representatives deem their rights and institutions entirely safe under the Constitution and laws as they now stand, and only desire to be let alone, without any interference by Congress with their domestic concerns, the question arises whether Mr. LINCOLN and his party will have the power, even if they have the disposition, to disturb or impair the rights and institutions of the South, either in the States or the Territories, or in the District of Columbia. They certainly cannot do it under the existing laws. Will they have the power to repeal or change these laws, or to enact others? It is well known that they will be in a minority in both Houses of Congress, with the Supreme Court against them. In the Northern States there have been elected already a sufficient nuumber of Democratic members of Congress, bold and true National men, pledged to the Cincinnati Platform and the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with the question of Slavery in the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, who, added to the Southern Representatives, will give at least twenty majority against Mr. LINCOLN and his party on all these questions. In the Senate, there is also a decided and reliable majority. Hence no bill can pass either House of Congress, impairing or disturbing the rights or institutions of the Southern people, in any manner whatever, *unless a portion of the Southern Senators and Representatives absent themselves, so as to give an Abolition majority in consequence of their absence.*

In a minority in both Houses of Congress, with the Supreme Court to expound the laws and restrain all illegal and unconstitutional acts, the President will be utterly powerless for evil, if he should have the disposition to do wrong. Even in the distribution of his patronage, he would be dependent upon the Senate for the conirmation of his nominees to office, so that he can not appoint a bad man to office without the consent of those in whom the South confides. A partisan President, thus tied hand and foot, powerless for good or evil, without the consent and support of his political opponents, should be the object of pity and commiseration rather than of fear and apprehension, by a brave and chivalrous people. What good or harm can he do to anybody, except to humble the pride and wound the sensibilities of a large portion of the American people by occupying the chair once filled by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson? Does this act furnish sufficient cause for destroying the best Government of which the history of the world gives an example? Four years will soon pass away, when the ballot-box will furnish a peaceful, legal and constitutional remedy for all the evils and grievances with which the country may be afflicted.

If, in the meantime, any act shall be perpetrated which shall violate or impair the rights of any citizen or State, or shall endanger the peace and safety of any portion of our people for which the Constitution and laws shall fail to provide adequate and efficient remedies, the time will then have arrived for those who think the Constitution has been disregarded and the Federal power perverted to purposes inconsistent with their safety, honor and equality, to consult and deliberate upon the nature, extent and mode of redress.

I do not anticipate, nor do I deem it possible in the present condition of the country, that, under the administration of Mr. LINCOLN, any act can be perpetrated that would destroy or impair the Constitutional rights of the citizen, or invade the reserved rights of the States upon the subject of Slavery; but, if I should find myself painfully mistaken on this point, I have no hesitation in expressing my deliberate conviction that such an outrage would not only make the Southern people a unit, but would arouse and consolidate all the conservative elements of the North in firm and determined resistance, by overwhelming majorities. In such an event, the South would occupy an impregnable position. With her own people united and animated by one sentiment—the unfaltering resolve to maintain and defend their rights and liberties as won by the blood of their fathers, and guaranteed by the Constitution of their country, they could safely rely upon the justice of their cause, and confidently expect the sympathy of the civilized world, and the choicest blessings of Divine Providence, while struggling for the right. Under these circumstances I can perceive no just cause, no reasonable ground for such rash and precipitate action as would plunge into the horrors of revolution, anarchy and bankruptcy, the happiest people, the most prosperous country, and the best Government the sun of heaven ever shed his genial rays upon. To those, if any such there may be, who look upon disunion and Southern Confederacy as a thing desirable in itself, and are only waiting for the opportunity to accomplish that which had been previously resolved upon—the election of Mr. LINCLN may furnish a pretext for precipitating the Southern States into revolution. But to those who regard the Union under the Constitution as our fathers made it, the most precious legacy ever bequeathed to a free people by a patriotic ancestry, and are determined to maintain it as long as their rights and liberties, equality and honor are protected by it, the election of Mr. LINCOLN, in my humble opinion, presents no just cause, no reasonable excuse for disunion.

Having discussed all the questions at issue freely and elaborately in my addresses to the people during the recent canvass, I do not perceive that any patriotic objects can be advanced by any further public discussion on my part prior to my resuming my seat in the Senate. That the passions and animosities engendered by recent contests may soon give place to reason and patriotism; that calm and wise counsels may prevail, and fraternal feeling be restored; that the Constitution may be preserved inviolate, and the Union maintained forever, is the ardent hope and fervent prayer of your friend and fellow-citizen,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860.

SENATOR TOOMBS' SCHEME.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes:

"It may be assumed confidently that the delegations from all the Southern States will be fully represented, as usual. They intend to make it a stirring session, and the Secessionists entertain the hope of raising such an issue as will consolidate the South in a compact column, to be moved under the orders of the leaders, who are now engaged in a race of ultraism with each other, in order to secure the ultimate command of this sectional movement. There is no excess of which some of them are not capable, and the public need not be surprised if revolutionary proceedings should be adopted to prevent the formal declaration of Mr. LINCOLN'S election. The resolution offered in the Georgia Legislature, instructing her representatives in Congress *to resist the counting of the votes of nine States alleged to have nullified the Fugitive Slave law, was doubtless suggested by Mr. Toombs*, and is only a part of the programme concocted by the Disunionists in Congress, in the expected contingency of Mr. FREMONT'S election, namely—to withdraw the South from the hall of the House of Representatives when the votes of the Electoral College were to be counted. That conspiracy was deliberately planned here, and the parties engaged in it entered into an agreement, as they did at the last session, to resist Mr. SHERMAN'S election as Speaker. The leaders were just as desperate then as now, and regarded the possible loss of power and patronage with equal resentment. There was no 'irrepressible conflict,' or 'John Brown affair' then, but still they had other pretexts which would have been made to serve the same end."

GEORGIA.

We find in the Atlanta *Locomotive* the following report of the speech delivered at Milledgeville, by Senator TOOMBS, on the 14th:

He arraigned the North for its aggressions upon the South and exposed from the records of the country her numerous robberies from the Government, and then called upon the South now to demand redress and until these wrongs were atoned for, he denounced the cry of Union as treason to the South. He asked with great earnestness if Georgia would again submit, and in an impressive manner begged God to relieve him from that degradation. His defence was now his strong arm, and if Georgia said he shouldn't take up his sword, he intended to do it anyhow. This was received with great enthusiasm.

He said he had served Georgia in Congress for fifteen years, and thanked its legislators for thus honoring him, but the honor, he said, had been conferred as long as he would have it; that *on the 4th of March next* his resignation would take effect. This announcement created the most uproarious demonstration; numbers of those who were sitting down rose and threw their hats in the air, and shout after shout made the welkin ring.

The Charleston papers publish the following dispatch, which was addressed to Hon. L. M. KEITT by Senator TOOMBS:

MACON, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1860.

TO HON. L. M. KEITT: I will sustain South Carolina in secession. I have announced to the Legislature that I will not serve under LINCOLN. If you have the power to act, act at once. We have bright prospects here. R. TOOMBS.

A correspondent of the *Locomotive*, writing from Milledgeville on the 14th, says:

"The Union feeling seems to be quite feeble at this time, but we fear that if Hon. A. H. STEPHENS throws his great intellect and influence on that side, he will give it more vitality and strength. He and Judge LINTON STEPHENS arrived here to-day. At a meeting which has just been held GOV. BROWN made a glorious speech. He is for secession, and war, if necessary."

Judge GOLDTHWAIT, said to be one of the ablest jurists in Georgia, has declarrd in favor of immediate secession. He believes that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas will unite, secede simultaneously, form a Southern Confederation, and thus secure strength and confidence at home and credit abroad.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* discusses the Message of GOV. BROWN at length, pronounces its opinion that the State is not ready for secession, and urges the postponement of the step until two years from the 4th of March next, before which time it will be impossible for the Republicans to get entire control of the Government.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—A frame stable in the rear of No. 258 Elizabeth-street, owned by Mrs. DUFF and occupied by several parties, was set on fire about 6 o'clock last evening through carelessness on the part of one of the occupants, and it was entirely consumed. The aggregate loss is about $150; uninsured.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE BROWN-STONE STATUE OF WASHINGTON TO BE PURCHASED BY THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, a series of petitions were presented and referred.

A resolution to empower the Harlem Railroad Company to lay down two side tracks in front of their own property on Tryon-row, was, after some opposition on the part of Alderman BARRY, referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution asking permission to extend the main Croton pipes through Fifth-avenue, was also referred. So, too, was the resolution of Alderman BAGLEY, to pave with trap or Belgian pavement the Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Thirty-second-street.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of purchasing for $2,000 the brown-stone statue of Washington that now stands in front of the City Hall, and recommended its removal to Tompkins-square. The question of proprietorship over the statue gave rise to some discussion, which resulted in the rejection of a resolution to lay the whole subject on the table by a vote of 10 to 5, and the adoption of the Committee's report (to purchase) by a vote of 11 to 4.

Hose Company No. 60 obtained an appropriation of $200 for a new carriage.

Some discussion arose on the propriety of allowing $3,500 to Hose Company No. 37 for the purchase of a steam fire engine. A resolution granting the amount was adopted.

A communication was received from the Judges of the Superior Court, complaining that in consequence of inadequate accommodations two Judges were prevented from holding Court. It was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of appropriating $500 for a full-length portrait of HARRY HOWARD, Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Alderman BRADY opposed the idea of putting a Fireman's portrait in the City Hall, among the representations of men who were generally regarded as statesmen. He had a high opinion of Mr. HOWARD in his official capacity, but he did not see the propriety of inaugurating the system of introducing Chief-engineers' portraits into the Governor's room.

Alderman TROMEY thonght the gentleman (Alderman BRADY) was mistaken as to the terms of the resolution presented by the Committee. It did not necessarily infer that the portrait was to be hung up in the Governor's room.

After some debate, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 5. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

REMONSTRANCE FROM THE SUPREME COURT.

There was a full attendance upon the Board of Councilmen last evening, both on the floor and in the lobby, the latter being occupied principally by the partisans of the different law Courts, whose accommodations were supposed to be in danger from the contemplated change in the rooms assigned to the use of the Superior Court.

A resolution was adopted directing the Corporation-Attorney to report to the Board, at its next meeting, a list of all suits commenced by him for alleged violation of Corporation ordinances since the 21st of May last, designating in said list the suits commenced against parties who complied with the law prior to the adoption of the resolution of the 10th of May last.

A petition was received from the "Veterans of 1812," asking for an appropriation to enable them to celebrate Evacution-day. Referred.

A remonstrance was read from the Judges of the Supreme Court against the resolution presented at the last meeting of the Board, for the transfer of the rooms now occupied by that Court and the Court of Sessions, to the use of the Superior Court. Referred to the Law Committee.

Councilman KANE, Chairman of the Law Committee, to whom was rererred the communication of the Judges of the Superior Court, together with the resolution assigning them the rooms now occupied by the Superior Court and of Sessions, was prepared to report in favor of the changes, but just before the subject was reached, a motion to adjourn was unexpectedly made and carried by a vote of 12 to 11.

THE CITY DEPOSITS.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF ALDERMEN—THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN FAILS TO APPEAR.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed "to investigate the sufficiency of the security given for the safe keeping and custody of the City Deposits, the amount of interest paid thereon," and everything relating thereto, met at 3 P. M., yesterday, Alderman BRADY presiding.

Alderman BRADY said that Mr. Platt, the City Chamberlain, had been notified to be present, but he was not here, and had sent a note which the Clerk would read. It was as follows:

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1860.

D. T. VALENTINE, Esq., Clerk, &c.—*Dear Sir:* Your note of the 16th inst., requesting me to attend a meeting of the Special Committee on City Deposits, is received. My duty as Chamberlain being simply *to receive* and *pay out* City moneys and make weekly returns thereof to the Comptroller of the City, I would, in accordance with the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, with whom I have taken occasion to confer in this matter, respectfully refer the gentlemen of the Committee to the Comptroller, who, as head of the "Finance Department," can give the fullest information in regard to the City deposits.

Yours respectfully,
NATHANIEL PLATT, Chamberlain.

Alderman BRADY said the original resolution upon which the Committee was to act, had been taken from his pigeon-hole by somebody. A copy of it was, however, in the hands of the Committee.

Alderman BOOLE said that he should judge from this note, that the Chamberlain declined to appear before the Committee, and that he intimated that he was accountable only to the Comptroller, to whom he referred them.

Alderman BRADY—Yes, Sir.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the proper means be taken to bring the gentleman before the Committee.

Alderman PLATT called attention to the fact that Mr. PLATT said he had taken counsel of the Counsel to the Corporation.

Alderman BOOLE said that was so stated, and the gentleman might have consulted the Counsellor; but they in the Common Council though they had a right to be a very ignorant set, knew enough to execute the authority vested in them and compel necessary witnesses to come before the Committee.

The motion was carried unanimously, and Alderman BRADY requested Mr. MEYERS, the Clerk, to serve a *subpœna* on Mr. PLATT directing him to appear before the Committee to-day at 3 P. M.

Alderman PLATT asked what the Committee was going to do.

Alderman BRADY said it was going to endeavor to ascertain who has the money—in what institution, or other place of deposit, as the TIMES said, the funds were. Mr. PLATT must obey the *subpœna* or else they would have an attachment issued against him.

The Committee adjourned to 3 P. M. to-day.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

Nothing of interest transpired in the Board yesterday. The Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards were canvassed, and no material errors discovered. The consideration of Dennis McCabe's protest against the returns of the First District of the Nineteenth Ward was postponed till 12 o'clock to-day, to which time the Board adjourned.

THE SEASON AT QUARANTINE.

The Sickness and Mortality.

Fifty-one vessels arrived at this port during the quarantine season recently closed which had cases of yellow fever on board, either on the voyage home or at ports from which they sailed. One hundred and nineteen cases of sickness were reported in the ports of clearance, and deaths in port twenty-eight, besides a large number of cases sent to hospital. There were eighty cases of sickness on the homeward passage, of which thirty-four died. Ten cases of yellow fever were sent to the floating hospital, all of whom are reported to have recovered except one. The infected ports were principally Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Para, Aspinwall, Curacoa, Buen Ayres (a small island in the Caribbean Sea,) Belize, San Juan, and Ponce, P. R.; Havana, Matanzas, and one or two small ports in Cuba, and one case of yellow fever from Charleston, S. C. This patient died just prior to the arrival of the vessel, and the body was buried on Staten Island.

The cases were nearly all of mild type. A few cases of small-pox and typhus fever were sent to Ward's Island. Regular traders to Havana have generally escaped the yellow fever, while casual visitors, Coolie and slave ships have suffered. The officials at Quarantine state that all the present arrangements are of a temporary character, and in case of an unusually sickly season would be wholly inadequate and inefficient; that there is absolutely at present no Quarantine Hospital excepting the old hulk known as the floating Hospital *Falcon*, which ought to be wholly devoted to yellow fever patients; and that if there should be cases of cholera or other dangerous diseases, there would be no provision for them whatever. The Commissioners of Emigration have caused all the furniture and other Hospital property at Quarantine to be removed to Ward's Island. Dr. JEROME, Physician of the Marine Hospital by appointment of State authority, remains at his post on Staten Island, but prevented by the action of the Commissioners of Quarantine from exercising the functions of his office; thus two physicians are employed and paid for performing duties which the law contemplates should be performed by one.

New-Jersey.

INQUEST.—The Inquest on the body of PATRICK CORCORAN, whose death was supposed to have been caused by foul play at the Bergen Tunnel, was continued yesterday before Coroner ACKERMAN, at Hudson City. The evidence of several persons was taken, but nothing definite was elicited. It appears that a fight took place at the Tunnel on the night previous to that on which the injured man was found at the bottom of the shaft, but no evidence was given to connect the two occurrences. It is the general impression that CORCORAN fell down the shaft while in a state of intoxication.

REGIMENTAL PARADE.—The Second Regiment of Hudson County, Col. GREGORY commander, paraded yesterday afternoon. The regiment consists of the Washington Guard, Capt. SPEER; Gregory Guard, Capt. HOPPER; Greenville Guard, Capt. LILIENTHAL; Close Guard; Light Guard, Capt. VAN BUSKIRK; Montgomery Guard, Capt. TONNELLY; and Independence Guard, Capt. GRAIN. They numbered in all about 150 muskets, and the music was by DODWORTH'S Band. The line was formed in Washington-street, and the regiment marched through the principal streets in Jersey City.

THE WIFE-POISONING AT BERGEN.

Verdict against Mr. Absom for Murder.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. JANE ABSOM, whose death is supposed to have been caused by poisoning at the hands of her husband, was resumed yesterday forenoon, before Coroner GAFFNEY and Jury, at Bull's Head Hotel, in Bergen.

Nicholas Goedert testified that he resides at No. 22 Canal-street, Jersey City, the same house where Julia Kennedy made it her home; he had seen Julia and Mr. Absom together a great many times during the past two months; Julia generally came over on Wednesday and Sunday evenings, and Mr. Absom would accompany her to the ferry; previous to Julia's going to New-York, Mr. Absom was there several times a week.

Dr. Quidor, who made the *post-mortem* examination, was recalled: He said the muscles of deceased struck him as being unusually rigid; the muscles of the arms were distinctly outlined, and he could see the entire muscle as if marked out with a pencil; the instep was arched and the cords drawn up, the heel elevated and the toes depressed; such symptoms do not occur usually without some powerful cause; in fact, he knew of no cause except strychnine which would produce those symptoms; deceased had every appearance of a violent struggle previous to death; no other poison would produce those symptoms; Mrs. Absom could not have died from any ordinary cause; her death had all the appearance of strychnine.

Dr. Booth was recalled, and corroborated the evidence of the former witness. He was of the opinion that her death was brought about by the continual application of some corrusive acrid poison.

Mary Ann Moore testified that about six weeks ago, when washing at Mr. Absom's, the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, brought out a glass of hot brandy punch; witness drank it, and in half an hour afterward was taken very sick, vomiting and purging, with severe pain in the stomach; witness was unwell for three days, all the while very thirsty and her lips parched up.

Mrs. Mary Bennett was recalled, and testified that some three years ago, while very angry, she told Mr. Absom that his wife was keeping company with another man, but there was no truth in this statement.

At 2 o'clock Prof. DEREMUS arrived and deposed as follows:

Robert Ogden Doremus, M. D., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides at No. 70 Union-place, New-York; that he is Professor of Chemistry in the New-York Medical College, New-York College of Pharmacy, and Long Island College Hospital; that on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 11, 1860, he received from Coroner Thomas Gaffney, of Jersey City, a glass jar said to contain the stomach and a portion of the intestines, with their contents, of the late Mrs. Jane Absom, wife of Wm. Absom, of Communipaw, N. J.; that he was requested by said Coroner to submit said stomach, intestines and contents to a thorough taxicological analysis; that Dr. J. E. Quidor, who accompanied Coroner Gaffney, gave deponent an account of the *post-mortem* examination of the remains of Mrs. Absom, which he had made by the order and in the presence of the Coroner; deponent further testifies that he placed the aforementioned jar and its contents under lock and seal that evening, and on the following morning removed them to his chemical laboratory, which is used solely for the examination of poison cases; that after providing himself with new and carefully cleansed glass and porcelain vessels, deponent proceeded to examine the contents of the aforesaid jar; that deponent found a stomach tied at the cardiac and pyloric openings, and about 25 feet of intestines ligated at their extreme; that the stomach contained about one and one-half fluid ounces of a yellowish semi-fluid material, mixed with mucous; that this substance had a very marked bitter taste, but that no odor was detected such as would be characteristic of hydrocejanic (Prussic) acid, opium, chloroform, alcohol or other poison recognizable by the sense of smell; that said stomach was repeatedly washed with distilled water (the washing being reserved for subsequent examination) and then carefully examined in a bright light; that the vessels of the stomach viewed from the outer surface seemed much engorged; that internally near the cardiac extremity and in the larger curvature of the stomach a patch of the size of a man's hand was found streaked of a dark brown color and surrounded by a pinkish tinge; that similar brown streaks were found near the pylorus, but much smaller; that at this extremity sub-mucal spots of a yellowish orpurient tint were observed; the brown portions showed signs of softening; the remainder of the stomach presented a healthy appearance; deponent further says, that the intestines (which consisted of the small and a portion of the large intestines) contained but about two ounces by measure of a greenish mucous like matter and a yellowish fecal and pasty substance, having no odor to indicate the presence of any poison, but possessed of a faint bitter taste. That after repeated washing with distilled water (the washing being reserved) yellow patches, like the orpiment looking stain on the pyglorus, were seen underneath the mucuous coat, at the duodenal extremity. That the intestines generally presented a healthy appearance, with only occasional spots of inflammation.

Deponent further testifies that he commenced immediately with the toxicological examination of one-half the contents of the stomach; that he has but partially completed the analysis for the various poisons, but that having learned from Coroner GAFFNEY and Dr. QUIDOR that the jury expected a report of investigation this day, although he has performed but a part of his labor, he has already obtained sufficient chemical evidence to warrant him to conclude that the deceased died from the effects of poison.

(Signed,) R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

Prof. DOREMUS stated that he had not fully completed the analysis, but that he had discovered the presence of strychnine.

The case was given to the jury, and after being out about an hour, they rendered the following verdict:

"We find that Jane Absom came to her death by poison administered to her by the hands of her husband, William Absom."

Signed—Peter C. Westervelt, Foreman; Ryer Van Blarcom, Peter Rowe, William Hudson, Aaron V. P. Jones, William Meachen, Garret Van Horn, Enoch Ahlmur, Patrick Lillis, Wm. Bloy, James Mellett and John Van Horn, J.

Upon the rendition of the verdict, Coroner GAFFNEY committed Mr. ABSOM (who was under temporary arrest) to the County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets in January next.

The girl JULIA KENNEDY was committed to jail as a witness.

A large number of persons, including a number of medical gentlemen, were present yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of learning the result of the analysis by Prof. DOREMUS.

[Advertisement.]

Scald head, sore head, and other disorders of a scrofulous taint, are positively healed by Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The Pills thoroughly cleanse the blood and secretions, and the Ointment heals the external eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and 25c. lower. WHEAT very dull and lower; sales 3,300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1; and 1,200 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 97c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS declining, forwarders this morning were asking 16c. on Wheat to New-York, but shipments have been made at 15c.@14c. *Lake Imports*—137,400 bushels Wheat, 14,700 bushels Barley, 200 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,00 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—5,139 bbls. Flour, 97,200 bushels Wheat, 43,700 bushels Corn, 13,800 bushels Barley, 3,600 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR, dull, but prices unchanged; no sales. CORN in fair demand; sales 22,000 bushels at 47c.; 6,000 bushels at 45½c. Other grains dull and no sales. WHISKY steady; sales 100 bbls. at 18c. CANAL FREIGHTS—18c. on Wheat, 16c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 317,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 169,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR dull and accurate quotations cannot be given. WHEAT dull and declined 5c., at 95c. for Red and $1 04 for White. CORN slow of sale, but prices unaltered. WHISKY dull at 16c. HOGS dull; holders offer freely but show no disposition to press sales, and packers buy sparingly at $6 10@$6 25. MESS PORK dull at $16. Money market quiet and bankers cautious. Sight Exchange on New-York at ½ ₱ cent. premium.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and salable at retail and Eastern orders. No sales of WHEAT. CORN dull; sales 4,500 bush. Western mixed at 66c., afloat. OATS dull, but steady at 35¾c. for State, afloat. BARLEY in large supply and lower and difficult of sale; sales 15,000 bush. at 70c. for Canada West, afloat; 72c. for car lots do.; 65c.@67c. for State Four-rowed, and 62½c. for mixed State. WHISKY, lower; sales 210 bbls. at 19¾c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR heavy and declined 12½c.; all kinds offered at $5, but no buyers. WHEAT has a declining tendency—10c.@12c. lower; large sales of red at $1 10@$1 25; white, $1 20@$1 30. CORN dull and declined 5c.; yellow, 65c.; white, to arrive, 68c. PROVISIONS dull; prime Pork, $19 50. COFFEE quiet. WHISKY dull at 20¾c.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR quiet and 10c. lower. WHEAT quiet and 2c.@3c. lower; sales 26,000 bushels at 76c. for North Western Club; 74c. for No. 1; 72c. for No. 2, in store. CORN quiet; sales 10,000 bushels at 30c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—3,800 bbls. Flour, 4,900 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—300 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS dull at 12c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York nominally at 5 ₱ cent. premium. Banks are not selling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,250 bales; market too irregular to give the quotations. MOLASSES 25c.@27c. FLOUR dull at $5@$5 37½c. for superfine. CORN steady at 68c.@72c. Sterling Exchange at par to ¼ ₱ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to ¼ ₱ cent. premium. Market very unsettled.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR very dull and declining. WHEAT dull and declining 6c.@7c.; Red, $1 25@$1 27. CORN dull at 68c.@69c. COFFEE firm and quiet. WHISKY dull at 21½c.@22c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 17.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,300 bales, prices ranging from 10c. to 11c. for middling, and declined ¼c. Market depressed.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 17.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,100 bales, prices ranging from 10c. to 13¾c.; market generally unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 17.

COTTON market is flat.

Philadelphia Weekly Bank Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 19.

Our Bank Statement for the past week shows the following:

Decrease in Loans	$568,000
Decrease in Deposits	421,000
Decrease in Circulation	100,000
Increase in Specie	104,000

The money market to-day is easier.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 19.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 16⅜; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 52 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon sets... 11 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 12 50 | Gov. Island, 1 39 | Hell Gate... 3 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Prince Albert, (Br.,) Walker, Galway, Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships John Bartram, (Ham.,) Kimdsen, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; D. Hoadley, Magna, Liverpool, J. & N.